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Pleasant Valley Nurseries

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Spring, 1897

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

... and ...

Wholesale Prices

Arthur J. Collins

Moorestown,
Burlington Co., N. J.



Plant for Profit



This cut was made from a photograph of the Peach, taken June 27, 1895.

THE NEW * * * EXTRA EARLY PEACH * * * * “Triumph”

The TRIUMPH is the earliest freestone peach yet introduced. Fruit growers have been looking for many years to find a good freestone market peach, to take the place of Alexander. The Triumph fully supplies their wants. It ripens with Alexander, and is a sure and abundant bearer. It is a good shipper and will keep for a week after it is fully ripe. It is large, with small pit; surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor—a “Triumph” indeed. Plant Triumph and have your peaches in market before the glut of other peaches comes.

T. T. Lyon, President Michigan State Horticultural Society, says: “For so early a peach and a freestone, it should be very valuable.”

Dietzen Bros. say: “We kept your peach until to-day (about ten days) and it was only half rotten. We believe it will be a good peach.”

Chas. Downing, the noted author and horticulturist, wrote in 1880: “A freestone, as large and handsome and early and good in quality as Alexander, would be worth a million dollars to the public. I think, in time, with careful breeding, you will obtain the early yellow peach you desire.”

James Beaty, of Vineyard, Ga., says: “I saw your new peach (Triumph) about 15th of June. It was then ripe and soft to the pit, color deep yellow, flesh yellow, of medium size, excellent quality and a freestone. I believe it will prove very valuable.”

FOR DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PEACHES, SEE PAGE 3.

Prices

2-3 feet,	8 cents each;	\$0.80 per dozen;	\$6.00 per 100;	\$55.00 per 1000
3-4 "	10 "	1.00 "	8.00 "	75.00 "
4-6 "	12 "	1.20 "	9.00 "	85.00 "

To My Friends and Patrons.

Very Important. Write your name and address plainly. Always give shipping directions—whether by freight or express—and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, we will use our own judgment.

No San José Scale. See letter on back of cover from Prof. John B. Smith, Entomologist of the New Jersey Agricultural College

Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., regarding our trees and plants.

The best authorities all agree on the destructiveness of this insect, and on its wonderful powers of production, and that prompt, thorough and determined efforts should at once be taken to eradicate it from all trees upon which it has found a lodgment. A description of it, with the remedy, is given in one of the New Jersey Experiment Station Bulletins, which will be furnished to those who enclose a stamp and address for the same.

All fruit growers should examine their trees at once, and, if any are affected, they should be treated and the pest destroyed before the trees are again in leaf.

Shipping and Business Facilities. Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. During cold fall weather or in early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages.

No Charges Are Made for Packing, Etc.,

and in having it done, we endeavor to look after the interests of the purchaser, and have plants and trees packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation. All goods will be delivered free at our railroad or express offices. Our prices are f. o. b. at Moorestown.

Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots, fill the trench partly full and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with top of the ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus heeled in will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make a harbor for mice during the winter.

If frozen when received, bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit, or from any other cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth, and then thoroughly soak with water and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

Planting. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil in separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the past season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position. When the hole is half full, pour in a

little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots. Continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

Never Put Any Manure in the Holes. A little bonedust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole, and the fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, the first season, will retain the moisture, prevent injury from drought and be of great benefit during dry seasons.

Prices and Quantities. Our prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. **Those contained in this catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published or quoted.** The purchaser may select 6 plants or trees at half the dozen price, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates. Special attention is given to supplying the trade of dealers and agents, and of those wishing to plant 5,000, 10,000 or 50,000. Very low quotations can often be given, upon application, to those desiring to purchase extensively.

Terms Cash. Our terms are cash with order. As an inducement to send cash, we give you the benefit of the low prices named in catalogue. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent. of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Remittance may be made by post-office order on Moorestown, N. J. (not Morristown); or by check or bank draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to our order, or by registered letter. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of \$1.

Substitution. It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another, similar or better, correctly labelled. If it is desired that we shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitution."

Information Free. We will cheerfully answer any questions which may be asked concerning the different varieties, and, in a great measure, can answer *from experience, for we grow fruit largely of different varieties for market*, and, as far as possible, *test new varieties*. If we do not know anything about them we tell you so in the catalogue, for our aim is to give satisfaction. Some nurserymen and agents will extol the virtues of a certain variety, because they have a large stock on hand and do not wish to consign it to the brush heap. *We do not do this!* Purchasers cannot fail to appreciate the advantage gained by dealing directly with nurserymen who have had experience with fruit.

Our Guarantee. We wish it distinctly understood that although we continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees and plants, true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all stock that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, we still give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to productiveness or any disease that may develop after shipment in any of the trees and plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order received for articles named in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of goods.

Address all letters to

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

Moorestown, N. J.

(Burlington County.)

Telegraph and Money Order Office,
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

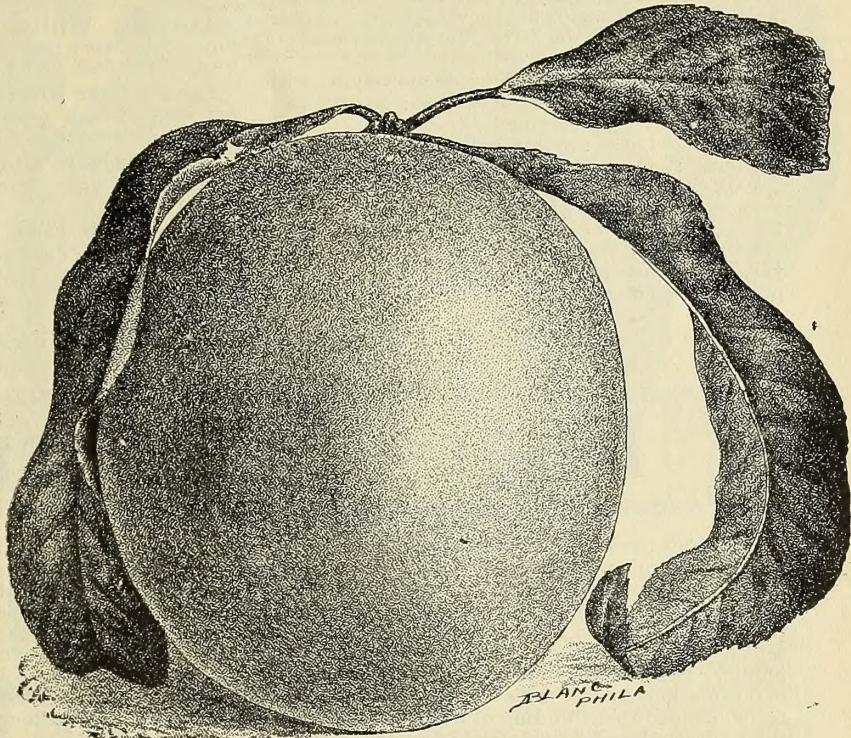
Peach Trees..

Plant 16 feet apart each way,
170 trees to the acre.

suitable. We are able to offer to our customers peach trees from natural seed, produced from occupied by peach trees, healthy, vigorous, bright, carefully budded, true to name. The varieties are given, as nearly as possible, in the order of ripening here.

NEW VARIETIES

SNEED. — A very early peach, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander; fully as large; beautiful red on sunny side; white flesh, very sweet and juicy; peels like a banana, when fully ripe; ripens entirely to the seed; bears shipping well. Tree is a ragged grower, like Chinese Cling. The limbs grow out almost at right angles from the body, and, no matter how heavily loaded, rarely break and never split. **The Sneed is almost frost-proof.** In fifteen years I have known of but one failure, at its home in Alabama, and that was on account of the freeze in March, 1894, when thousands of young trees were killed. The Sneed is a very valuable peach, on account of its extreme earliness and good shipping qualities, and is sure to prove a grand acquisition. Price, 20 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; \$10 per 100; \$90 per 1000.



Greensboro. — Origin, N. C. A new variety, which has been extensively grown in North Carolina, and is claimed to be earlier and larger than Alexander. Price, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

Emperor. — Claimed to be a large late freestone, ripening between Beer Smock and Bilyeu's Late. Seedling of Crawford Late, which it resembles except in season of ripening. Price, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

*****GENERAL LIST*****

	Each.	100.	1000.
2 to 3 feet . . .	\$0 08	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet . . .	10	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 feet . . .	12	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet . . .	15	7 00	60 00

Alexander. — Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet, partial cling; extra early.

Amsden's June. — Ripens with Alexander, and almost identical with it; possibly a little more highly flavored.

Troth's Early. — Small, red; flesh white; quality good.

Mountain Rose. — Large, round; skin white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink, juicy, sub-acid, good flavor; freestone. A very profitable market sort.

Foster. — Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier; freestone.

Champion. — A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5th. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. In flavor, delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy; freestone.

Crawford's Early. — Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, excellent flavor; productive, popular; freestone.

Old Mixon Free. — Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best; popular, reliable; freestone.

Crosby. — The tree is low and spreading; willowy, capable of bearing weight of crop. It is exceedingly hardy and very productive; bears an-

nually. Tree is dwarf in habit. Fruit is of medium size, round, slightly flattened; bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh yellow, with very small pit. The fact that it is perfectly hardy at its home in Connecticut is a great recommendation; freestone.

Reeves' Favorite.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit; good, juicy, rich, melting; freestone.

Stump the World.—Large; white, with red cheek; juicy; quality very good; very productive, profitable; freestone.

Ward's Late.—Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, good quality; valuable for market. Resembles Old Mixon Free, but ripens nearly a month later.

Chair's Choice.—Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine; productive, desirable.

Globe.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flavor first-class; vigorous and productive; late.

Fox Seedling.—Large; beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality good; good shipper; valuable for market.

Elberta.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; quality excellent; juicy; good shipper; profitable for market.

Beer's Smock.—Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer; a profitable late market sort.

Salway.—Large; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow; quality fair.

Wonderful.—Large; rich yellow, largely covered with crimson; flesh yellow, rich and firm; productive, good grower; a good keeper; very late; freestone.

Ford's Late.—Large; white; sweet, solid, and fine texture; very productive. Best results are obtained if trees and fruit are thinned.

Lovett's White.—Season very late; color pure white; very large; does not crack. It is a long keeper, the flesh being firm and sweet; freestone.

Levy's Late (Henrietta).—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; showy; profitable as a late market sort; cling.

Late Heath Cling.—Large; white, with blush; flesh white, firm; good quality; valuable; cling.

Crawford's Late.—Very large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous and productive; freestone.

FRUIT TREES

All fruit trees should be sprayed. We have been spraying for years with great success, not only among our fruit trees, but currants and gooseberries as well. It prevents imperfect fruit and keeps the trees in healthy condition. Also, that trees may be kept in healthy condition, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit. All shippers of fruit have found out that there is very apt to be a glut in the markets, and that during that time, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. Now, the reason of this is that there is so much poor fruit put before the public. People seem to think that quantity of fruit is more desirable than quality. But the condition of our markets has to be elevated; the public demands fine fruit and must have it. For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways: either prune the limbs containing fruit spurs in winter; or, after the fruit is set, go over with thumb and finger and detach the fruit. By doing this the fruit that remains will be much larger and finer grained, and will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns, with less expense of marketing. We have been pruning our orchard of 100 acres of Keiffers in winter, and Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, during a visit to us, commented very favorably on the practice.

IMPERFECT FERTILIZATION.

Recent investigation has developed the fact that Keiffers and Bartletts, and some other varieties of pears, when planted in a solid block by themselves, do not properly fertilize. To obviate this difficulty, other varieties should be planted with them. We would recommend every tenth row planted with varieties which blossom at the same time. With Keiffers, would suggest Le Conte, Smith's Hybrid and Garber, etc. Another active agent in helping the spread of pollen is a hive of bees; we have many hives in our large orchard of Keiffer, which was planted before it became known that a Keiffer would not fertilize itself. The Bartlett and Anjou will fertilize each other. Seckel and Duchess are very satisfactory fertilizers for varieties which bloom at the same time.

SARATOGA, KAS.

DEAR SIR:—My box of fruit trees, which I ordered of you, arrived all O. K. on the 12th inst. I am more than pleased with them. They are much better trees than I expected to get for the money. Whenever I need any more nursery stock, you will get another order. Although they were two weeks on the road, they were packed so well that they arrived in first-class condition.

Very truly yours,

C. M. C.

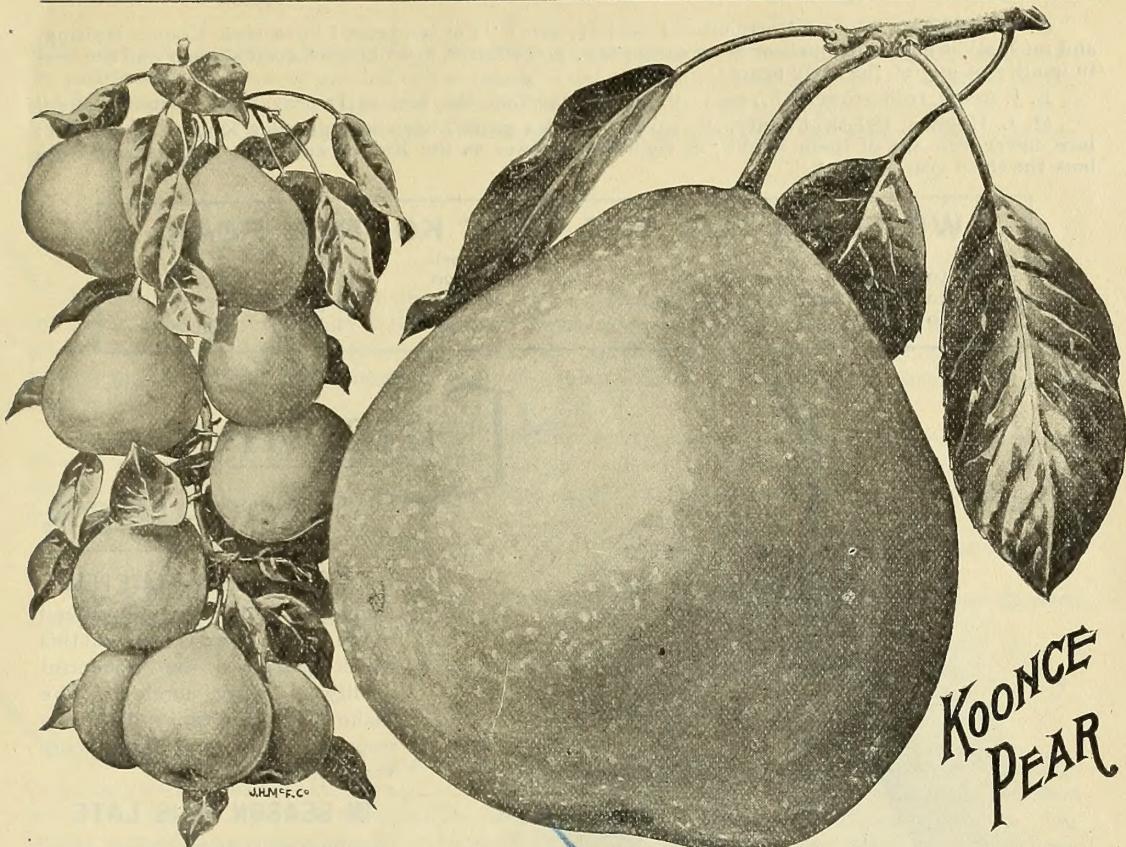
PORT CARBON, PA.

DEAR SIR:—Trees came to hand yesterday. If that is a specimen of your dealing in general, you can put me on your books as a regular customer. They are the finest trees that ever came in our borough.

Wishing for the success of your business, which it so well deserves, I remain

Yours, etc.,

F. H. W.



PEARS..

...NEW VARIETIES

bright carmine, containing brown dots; stem meaty and short; quality very good, spicy, juicy and sweet. Far ahead of any other early pear.

Mr. Wm. J. Fowler, of *The American Cultivator*, writes: "A. J. Collins. Dear Sir:—I was pleased with the Koonce Pear; it is of excellent quality for one so early. I think it will prove a valuable acquisition."

The Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive, and an annual bearer. In the spring of 1894 a heavy late frost killed all the pears in that section of Illinois, with the exception of Koonce; it escaped with a fair crop; the foliage of most varieties was turned black, and in many varieties the one-year-old wood was killed, but the Koonce was not hurt in any way; the foliage remained green and bright through it all. Summing up the good points, we can say:

It Is Very Early. Free from Blight. Does Not Rot at Core.	Heavy Bearer. Frost-Proof.
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From *The American Cultivator*: "It is a summer pear, rather small in size, but has an excellent flavor, as we have tested in a specimen sent us by Arthur J. Collins, of the Pleasant Valley Nurseries, Moorestown, N. J. It will undoubtedly prove a valuable variety for the early market, as it comes before the market is glutted."

From *American Gardening*: "We are in receipt of a very fine sample of the Koonce pear from Arthur J. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., and, considering the date (July 16th), the variety is remarkably early, and for that reason should be very valuable. The specimen submitted was of good size and had a very bright appearance. A rich suffusion of red on a yellow skin on one side gives it an attractive appearance; the flesh is melting and juicy."

G. W. Endicott, Illinois Horticultural Society, says: "For ten years I have seen Koonce fruiting, and must say it has no competitor as an early pear; good bearer, good keeper, good shipper and the best in quality of any of the early pears."

E. J. Ayers, fruit grower, Ill., says: "Without question, the best early pear that has fruited here."

M. L. Helman, Pulaski County, Ill., says: "For six years I have been growing Koonce in orchard; have never seen any of them blight; as vigorous a grower as the Keiffer, and early bearers; my trees bore the third year after set."

WRITE US FOR THE TRUE KOONCE PEAR

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 feet	45	4 50	35 00



Lincoln*** Coreless

A MOST REMARKABLE LATE PEAR

Among the many new pears offered to the public, there is none but this which possesses the wonderful quality of being coreless. The Idaho nearly approaches it in this respect, the core of the latter being very small.

IN SEASON IT IS LATE

and the fruit is picked when green and laid away to ripen. It will keep for several months. Specimens have been known to keep until March in an ordinary cellar. They may be kept in dark, cool rooms or in closets; or, if we wish to be very choice of them, place them between blankets or wrap them in soft woollen cloths, and be careful not to bruise them. The fruit is large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy. When the pear is ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh yellow. Occasionally a few seeds are found, but I think a core has never been seen.

THE TREES ARE STRONG, HEALTHY GROWERS

which grow heavy and stocky, enabling them to hold the fruit well; in growth, equal to the Keiffer.

THEY ARE HARDY

enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. The young trees are clean and healthy, and very thrifty growers. The wood is

dark, the foliage deep, glossy green, healthy, and entirely free from blight, leaf rust or mildew. The pear originated in Tennessee, where the mother tree, 60 years old, is still standing, and has borne fruit yearly. 1890 was a poor fruit year; orchards with fairly good care gave little or no fruit; yet the original tree of Lincoln Coreless, standing in an open field, and with no care whatever, produced fine specimens.

	Each.	100.
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	25	20 00
2 years, 4 to 6 feet	35	30 00

SENECA.—A seedling of Bartlett. A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season. Ripens a little later than Bartlett, and thus enters the market at a seasonable time. It is large, handsome and showy, and of good quality, and commands highest prices. It has never shown a trace of mildew, blight or other disease; bears young and abundantly.

P. J. Berckmans, President American Pomological Society, says: "I find the Seneca Pear as follows: Flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, juicy and sprightly sub-acid; quality good to very good. Merits: attractive color and good quality. It shows some Bartlett blood, and would consider it a good market fruit."

Wilmer Atkinson, of *Farm Journal*, says: "Quality seems to be fair, and, as a market pear, I have seen nothing finer."

This remarkable pear has captured first premiums at two large agricultural fairs, and has attracted much attention from the thousands of visitors.

	Each.	100.
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	25	20 00
2 years, 4 to 6 feet	35	30 00

VERMONT BEAUTY.—Hardy in Vermont and Canada. This beautiful pear is a seedling, found on Grand Island, Lake Champlain, consequently hardy. It is a good grower and an abundant and annual bearer. The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel, is larger and more handsome. The quality is good, somewhat resembling the Seckel, being juicy and sweet. In form the fruit is of full medium size. It is yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red. So far, entirely free from blight. This is a very valuable fall pear, adding to very attractive appearance good size and excellent quality.

	Each.	100.
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$15 00
2 years, 3 to 4 feet	25	20 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet	30	25 00

ANGEL.—Originated in New York. We have fruited this pear for years, and find it early, large as Clapp's Favorite; showy, attractive, medium bearer. Tree fair grower: good, healthy foliage. 50 cents each; \$5 per doz.

THE WORDEN SECKEL.—Originated in New York. A seedling of the Seckel. The foliage is glossy and abundant, and remains on the tree until killed by frost. It is an enormous bearer. The fruit ripens just after the Seckel. Good keeper; retains its flavor and quality to the last. Does not rot at the core. \$1.50 each; \$8 per 6; \$15 per doz.

For a succession of Pears to ripen through the season, plant the following for profit:



Koonce	Bartlett
Early Harvest	LeConte
Comet	Garber
Clapp's Favorite	Keiffer
	and Lincoln Coreless

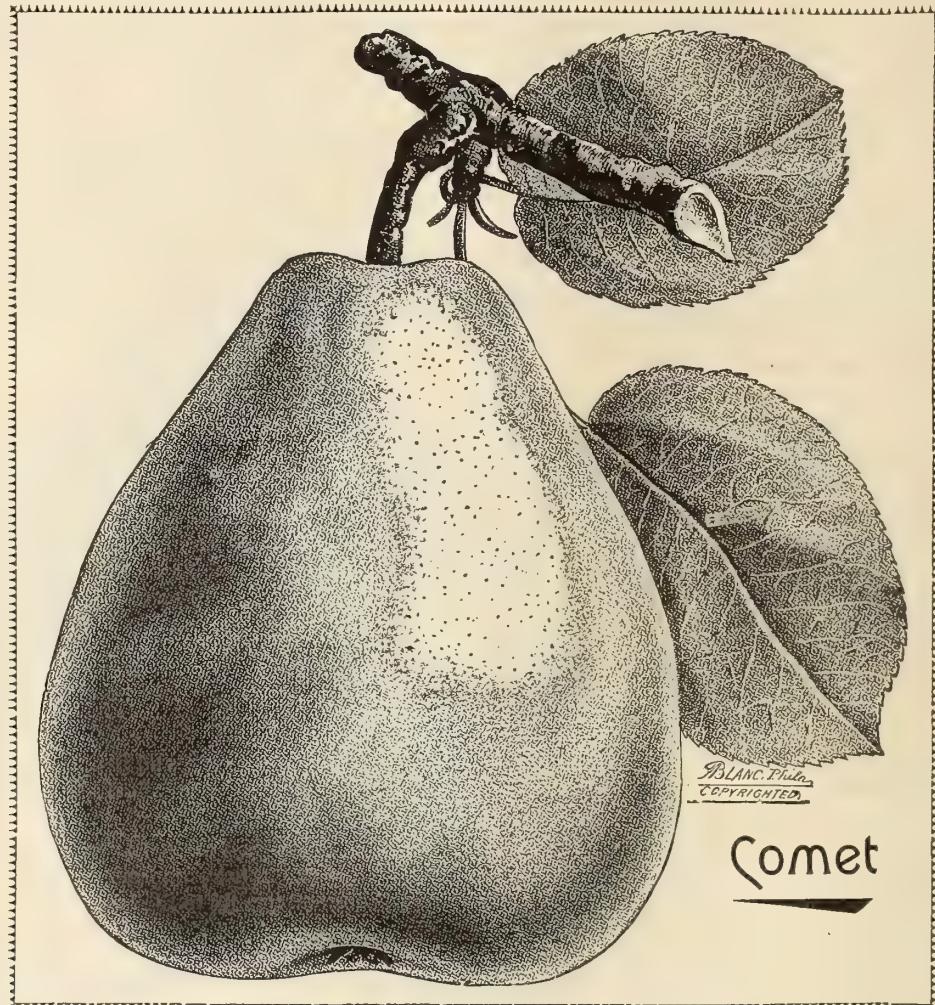
STANDARD PEARS

GENERAL LIST.

Plant 15 x 20—145 trees to the acre.

PRICES.

	Each.	100.	1000.
3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$12 00	\$100 00
4 to 5 feet	20	15 00	120 00
5 to 6 feet	22	18 00	150 00



SUMMER VARIETIES

COMET.—We were the first to offer this very profitable early pear, and, at the same time, planted lots of them, and now our trees annually bear a fine lot of handsome fruit, which sells in market at \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

Had a fine crop last year.

Some specimens weigh 15 ounces, and are as handsome as any colored plates we have ever seen. Tree is a strong, healthy grower, rather sprawling. Fruit medium to large; very attractive. Skin bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Very early. Plant Comet.

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Very profitable. Early.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Large; very good; attractive; red cheek; good grower. Early.

TYSON.—Medium sized; bright yellow, with reddish brown cheek; vigorous grower. Medium.

BARTLETT.—Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other pear. Medium.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich; vigorous, productive, hardy, fruit subject to cracking. Early autumn.

BUFFUM.—Small; russet; quality medium. Tree a thick, stocky grower, and an abundant and regular bearer. Mid-autumn.

LE CONTE.—Here we have a very good pear. Fruit large, bell-shaped. Skin smooth, pale yellow. Quality variable; very productive.

Fruit sold for \$3 per barrel during the past season in New York.

Tree a good, thrifty, healthy, upright grower; in growth equal to the Keiffer. Produces a good crop of fruit every year: is of the same class as Keiffer. Good judges of fruit rate the Le Conte equal to California Bartlett. Le Conte is valuable to plant with Keiffer to insure perfect fertilization.

BUERRE CLAIRGEAU.—Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower.

BELLE LUCRATIVE.—Large; melting; a reliable grower; abundant, regular bearer. Early autumn.

DUCHESSE d'ANGOULEME.—Large; melting; juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Mid-autumn.

HOWELL.—Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree open grower. Late autumn.

SHELDON.—Medium to large, roundish; yellow, somewhat russeted; a fine grower and productive; juicy, desirable. Late autumn.

SECKEL.—Small, yellowish russet; rich, melting juicy, delicious; best quality; slow grower; free from blight.

IDAHO.—Large, handsome; core small; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh juicy.

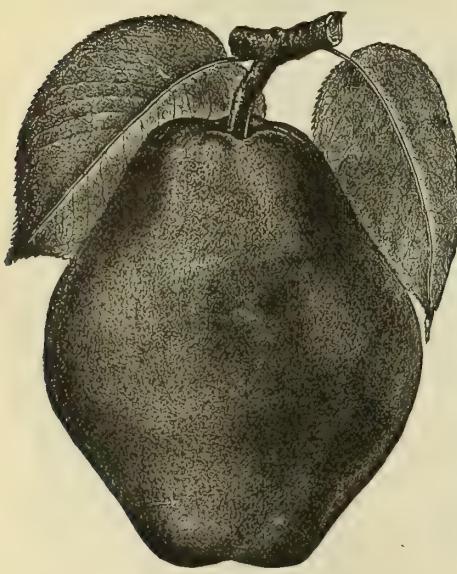
BESSEMIANKA.—A Russian variety. Very hardy; quality good, being tender and juicy.

GARBER HYBRID.—A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy yellow, excellent for canning and preserving.

KEIFFER.—Tree remarkably vigorous, and an early and very prolific bearer; fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and it is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep yellow, orange yellow in the sun, with a few patches and nettings of russet dots. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half-melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Begins to bear at three years. Trees ten years old will produce 10 bushels of fruit. As a fall pear, there is no variety which has given such profitable returns. The Keiffer is very productive, and often the fruit has to be thinned early in the season to keep the limbs from breaking. The small pears thus taken off can be ripened, and command fair prices. We were among the first to offer, recommend and plant this valuable pear,

and can back all we have said. Have now planted 100 acres of Keiffers, which yielded 40,000 baskets of pears during the past season, some of which sold as high as \$3.50 per barrel.

Have now 100 acres of Keiffers bearing, and are increasing the acreage every year.



KEIFFER

WINTER VARIETIES

BUERRE d'ANJOU.—Large, juicy, melting, fine grained; vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

LAWRENCE.—Medium sized; light yellow; sugary; good quality; reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

VICAR.—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET.—Medium; showy, attractive; good for canning. Tree a good, strong, thrifty grower. Season late.

DWARF PEARS

Of dwarfs we can furnish the following: Keiffer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess. 15 cents each; \$12 per 100; \$100 per 1000.

APPLE TREES

Plant 30 feet apart, 48 trees per acre.

Now is a good time to replant the old apple orchard—better yet, plant a new orchard, as the old one will soon be unprofitable and you will have no apples on the farm. As a rule, the apple tree is as hardy as most of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous apple trees. We find the apple crop is profitable.

Our faith in apples is so strong that during the past year we have planted 100 acres of apple trees for orchard purposes.

NEW VARIETIES—TRY THEM

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG, or PARAGON, originated in Arkansas. It is a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles, but is superior to it in many ways. The tree is a strong grower, with long, fibrous roots; is a regular and abundant bearer. As a good winter apple it is unsurpassed. It is large, deep red; sub-acid, very high flavor. The tree will fruit two years after planting, and holds the fruit well. Season from December to April.

W. S. Vincen-heller, President, Arkansas Horticultural Society, January 26, 1894, writes: "Mammoth Black Twig is our best Apple, most profit-able, succeeding wherever planted. Fruit packers find it our best seller; re-tailers, consumers, want nothing else. You understand why we are enthu-siastic. The half has not been told. Our Ozark country

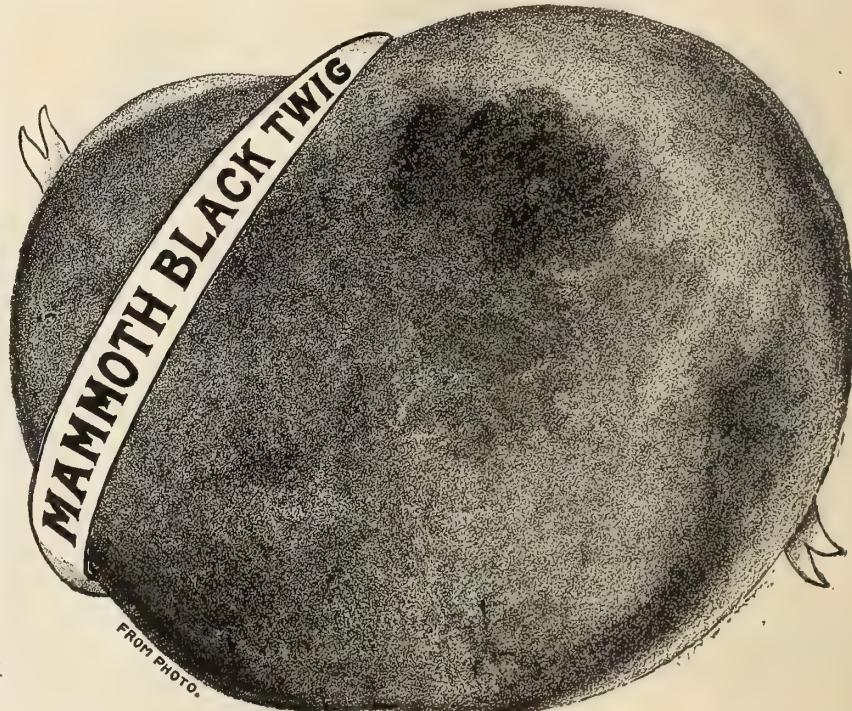
produces Ben Davis to perfection, and, while giving Mammoth Black Twig its first dues, I still recognize Ben Davis as a great standard commercial sort. But I believe Mammoth Black Twig will supersede Ben Davis." Two years, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

STAR.—The tree is a good, healthy grower; comes into fruiting young; is an abundant and annual bearer; fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush; early, from July to September; good shipper; quality good for eating and cooking. Two years, 50 cents each; \$5.50 per dozen; \$40 per 100.

ARKANSAS BLACK.—A good variety, especially for market; keeps in good condition a long time, and its handsome appearance enables it to sell readily. Medium size, dark red color, and good quality; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Winter. One year, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

FLORY, or WINTER BANANA.—Hardy; very attractive, golden yellow, with slight blush; flavor resembles a banana; good cooking and eating Apple; good keeper; bears young. Two years, 40 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen; \$30 per 100.

PLUM CIDER.—A beautiful variety. Ripens about 15th to 25th of September. Is a good shipper and keeper; the flesh is fine grained and of good quality; the fruit somewhat resembles Williams' Early Red; in color it is a very attractive yellow, almost covered with red, handsomely striped and splashed. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.



Bismarck Apple.—This valuable new Apple, introduced from New Zealand a few years ago, promises to take a very important place in the list of valuable fruit. It has already been tested in Russia, Germany, France, England, United States and Canada, and wherever grown it has proved a most astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but also in hardness, and especially in earliness of fruiting. Suitable for hot climate as well as cold.



The color of the fruit is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size is the largest. The trees are profuse bearers; one-year grafts will produce specimens of fruit. In season it is early, but will keep until March. Very delicious and a good cooking apple. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

20 cents each; \$15 per 100.

Hyslop.—Large; deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; popular. October.

Transcendent.—Large; red, showy; excellent and very handsome. September and October.

Red Siberian.—Small; tree a good grower; bears early; fruit yellow and red; handsome.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES

PRICES.

	Each.	100.	1000.
2 years, 4 to 5 feet . . .	\$0 12	\$9 00	\$80 00
2 years, 5 to 7 feet . . .	15	12 00	100 00

SUMMER APPLES.

Yellow Transparent.—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; early.

Early Harvest.—Medium; pale yellow; tender; early.

Sweet Bough.—Large; pale yellow; tender, sweet; early.

Red Astrachan.—Large; crimson; rather acid; very early; good for cooking.

Hagloe.—Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, sub-acid; productive; mid-autumn.

Red Bietigheimer.—Very large; bright red all over; rich, sub-acid; productive. One of the largest and handsomest of Apples.

Parry White.—Medium; white; thin skin; profitable; early autumn.

Orange Pippin.—Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable; medium.

Maiden Blush.—Large; beautiful blush cheek; early autumn.

Gravenstein.—Large; yellow striped; beautiful; tender; sub-acid; profitable market sort.

Fall Pippin.—Large; yellow; tender; mid-autumn.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin.—Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, rich; productive, popular.

Ben Davis.—Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallawater.—Large; greenish yellow; productive, good keeper, profitable. Reliable.

Gano.—Attractive, flesh pale yellow; tender, mild, sub-acid; good keeper; annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin.—Medium, greenish-yellow; fine quality, and a good keeper; juicy, crisp, delicious flavor.

King of Tompkins County.—Large, striped red and yellow; one of the best, profitable.

Northern Spy.—Large; greenish yellow, striped red; juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower, great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good, acid; productive, profitable.

Smith's Cider.—Medium; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, reliable.

Wealthy.—Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy, early bearer.

Rambo.—Medium size; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium size; yellow; of high quality, rich, tender. Tree hardy and vigorous, very productive, profitable.

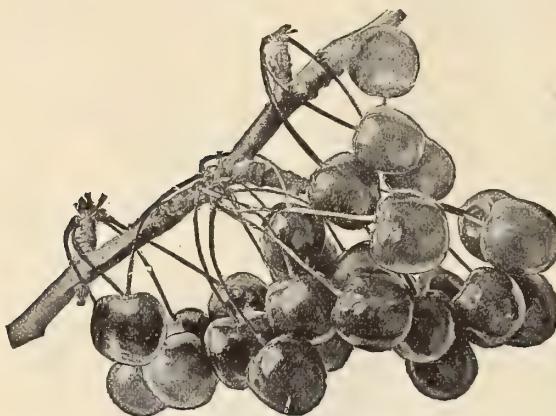
Cooper's Redling.—Large; red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower, productive, profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

Rome Beauty.—Large; pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter).—Medium to large; white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; fine quality; very productive.

CHERRY TREES

Plant 20 feet apart, 107 Trees to the Acre.



MERCER CHERRY

HEART AND BIGARREAU SWEET VARIETIES.

Black Tartarian.—An old popular variety. Large; black; heart-shaped; tender, sweet, good. Early.

Governor Wood.—Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Ox Heart.—Large; light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.

Napoleon Bigarreau.—Fruit very large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor; excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Mid-season.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich high flavor; fine quality; tree vigorous, productive. Mid-season.

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR VARIETIES.

Early Richmond.—Medium; red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. It will hang a long time on the tree. Excellent for cooking and pies.

Olivet.—A variety of French origin. Large, globular; deep red, glossy; tender, rich, sub-acid; good bearer.

Montmorency.—Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive.

May Duke.—Large; deep red; melting, juicy, rich, very fine; popular, productive, reliable.

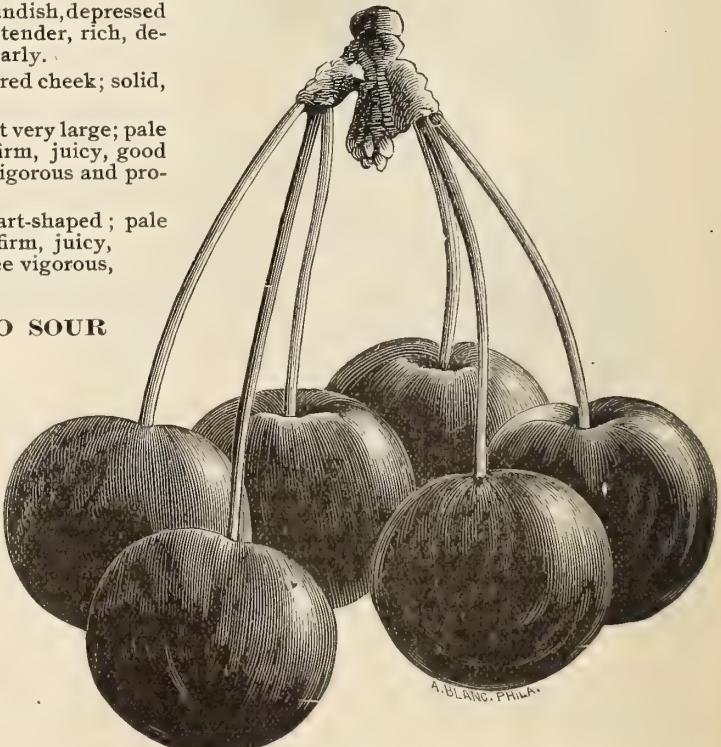
Cherries will thrive on most any soil not springy and wet. The trees, which are naturally hardy, the Heart and Bigarreau varieties, being of rapid growth, and producing crops of splendid fruit; very little pruning is necessary.

MERCER.—A Heart variety; very dark red and early; **very productive, good grower and hardy;** larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. **Good shipper,** and commands highest prices; does not rot. The introducers claim for this variety that it is the finest Heart Cherry they have ever seen, and decidedly different from anything before known. Large, \$1 each; \$9 per dozen. Medium, 75 cents each; \$6 per dozen.

GENERAL LIST.

PRICES.

	Each.	100.	1000.
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$160 00
3 to 4 feet	20	16 00	120 00

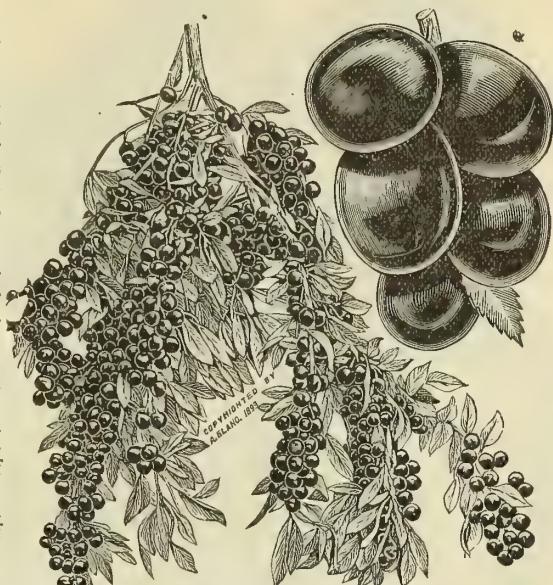


MONTMORENCY

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry

This is a shrub which originally grew wild in the mountains. The fruit has been greatly improved by cultivation, and it is claimed to be, when fully ripe, the best fruit of its season. The fruit is jet-black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to the sweet cherries. The introducer says: "I could sell wagonloads of these cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have kept 200 of these trees, which I intend to sell to reliable parties who desire them for testing. The young trees I have are one year from seed. I have had them loaded down at two years of age from seed. They never failed to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; the tree is entirely hardy; it has endured 40° below zero without injury; ripens when all others are gone; would grace any lawn when in blossom; the fruit is more easily pitted than other cherries."

Alex. Shaw, Secretary Colorado State Bureau of Horticulture, says: "I regard it as a very valuable adjunct, worthy of culture. I have eaten of the fruit, and in the form of jellies and marmalades, and pronounced it good." The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years old. The plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and, when loaded with fruit, the branches are bent to the ground. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.



DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY

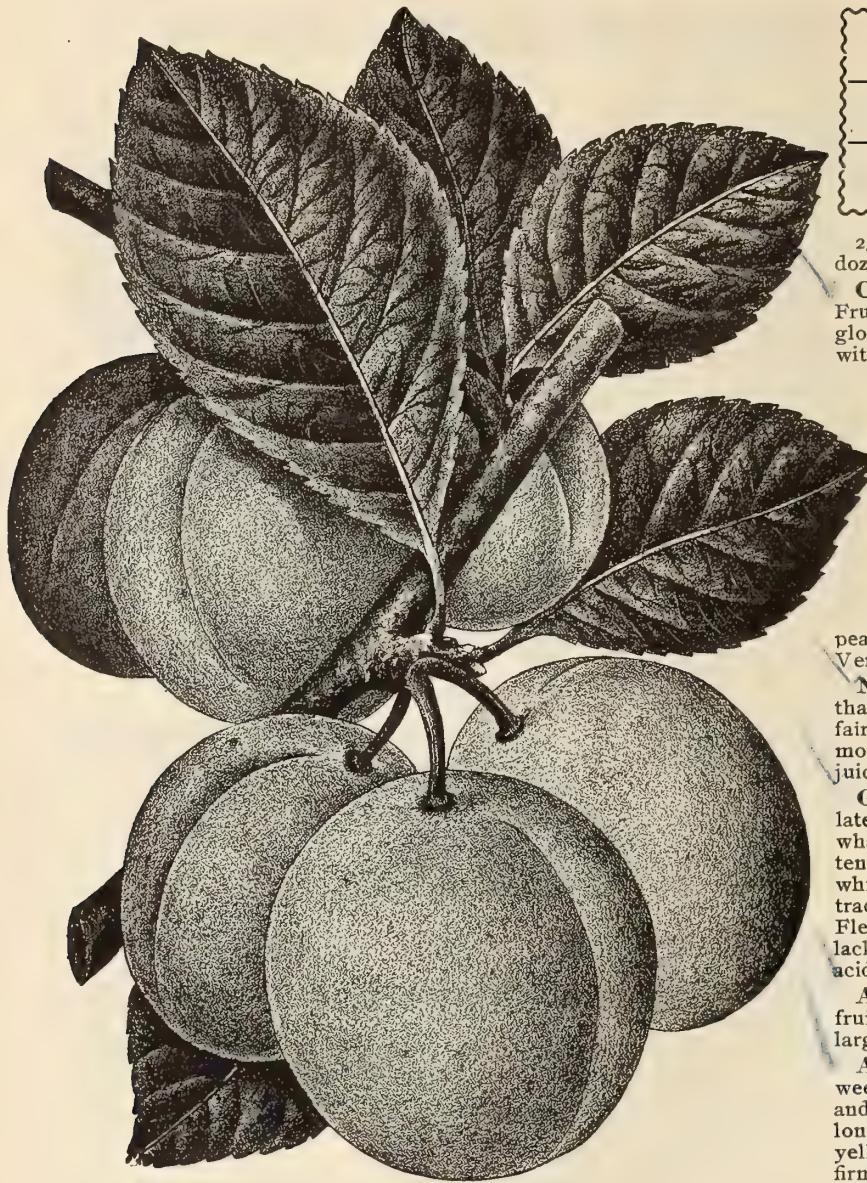
•• APRICOTS ••

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark, and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large, flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps, of higher quality. The ideal soil for the Apricot seems to be the one which is deep and dry, and of a loamy or gravelly character. The rolling, loamy lands, which are well adapted to apples, seem to be well suited to the Apricot, if the exposure and location are right. The Apricot seems to be particularly impatient of wet feet, and I am inclined to regard many of the failures with these trees as due to retentive subsoils.

NEW VARIETIES.

EARLY MOORPARK.—A choice new variety. **The very earliest large Apricot.** Tree a very thrifty, healthy grower. **Bears a big crop young, and every year.** Fruit set all through the tree, which is a desirable feature, enabling the fruit to withstand severe winds, and being less liable to cause breaking of limbs, as Early Moorpark is a very heavy cropper. **The quality of the fruit is excellent,** commanding highest prices in market. Ripens about middle of July at its home near Geneva, N. Y. Early Moorpark is very attractive in appearance, being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Most people find the peach delicious, and are always eager for it to ripen; to these persons we say, plant Early Moorpark Apricot. It is luscious and somewhat resembles a peach, and matures about three weeks earlier. Medium-sized trees, 50 cents; large trees, 75 cents.

HARRIS HARDY APRICOT.—Extract from *The Rural New Yorker*: "The Harris Apricot, a native seedling from Central New York, is being largely grown there for commercial purposes, and is a marked success, fully as large as the best grown in California, and so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best from California. If people want to grow apricots for home use or market, the Harris Hardy is the one best suited to the situation." Medium size, 30 cents each; large, 50 cents each.



RUSSIAN APRICOTS

JAPAN APRICOTS

Japan Apricots are said to excel American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and quality. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.

Hubbard.—Large, yellow, prolific.

Gold Dust.—Large, yellow, very good.

Bengoume.—Very large, yellow, beautiful.

NECTARINES

Culture same as for the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is liable to the attacks of curculio and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. 50 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

E. Newington.—Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good, rich flavor. Clingstone. Early autumn.

Early Violet.—Medium; yellowish green, high flavored. Free. Late summer.

Improved Russian Varieties

25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20 per 100.

Catherine.—Early. Fruit small, slightly oblong, globular, deep rich orange with dull red cheek; rather dry in flesh, quality fair; freestone. Average fruit measures 3½ inches in circumference.

Budd.—About the same as Catherine in season, oblong in shape, light orange in color, very faint blush. Flesh moderately juicy, with a sweet peach flavor; partial cling. Very good quality, but small.

Nicholas.—A little later than Budd. Fruit larger and fairer than Budd, oblong and more or less flattened; flesh juicy and sweet. Freestone.

Gibb.—Three or four days later than Catherine, somewhat larger, oblong and flattened. Color light lemon or white yellow, with only a trace of color in cheek. Flesh juicy and tender, but lacking in flavor; somewhat acid. Freestone.

Alexis.—A good cropper; fruit yellow with red cheek; large, rich, luscious.

Alexander.—About a week later than Catherine and Budd. Fruit small, oblong and flattened; orange-yellow with faint blush; flesh firm and rather coarse.

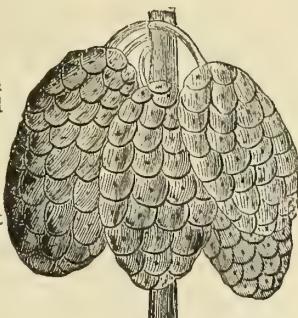
...MULBERRIES...

Downing.—Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about four or five years of age. Bears for three months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silkworms.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
4 to 6 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet	25	2 50	15 00

Russian.—Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade-tree. Fruit rather small.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	15	1 50	10 00



PLUM TREES

For many years this branch of horticulture had been practically abandoned in many places where plums had formerly been largely grown, owing, in the main, to ravages of black-knot and curculio. But plums are now coming to the front. Japan plums are being studied, and some of them are very promising. They are especially vigorous growers, and begin bearing young—two important points in their favor. The curculio has a much less effect upon them, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub. One-year-old trees but 2 feet high are sometimes white with bloom, and set heavily with fine, large plums. On a one-year-old tree in a nursery at Geneva, a branch 18 inches long produced 40 perfect specimens of Burbank. The fruit is large, showy, beautiful, very juicy, and of a delicious sweetness, considered as good as peaches to eat from the tree, and for canning they are of the greatest excellence. As a class, the Japanese Plums are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and fully grown, and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks, and most of them will keep a week; and some, if not all of the varieties, ripen up well, if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment. The best soil for the plum is a rich loam. The trees should be thinned out somewhat each spring. Plums require little care except to prevent curculio and black-knot. Plant in orchard 12 x 18 feet, 201 trees to the acre. Prices:

	Each.	100.	1000.
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$180 00
3 to 4 feet	20	18 00	150 00

NEW VARIETIES JAPANESE TYPE

WICKSON.—Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., considers this the best of all his cross-bred plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value this new plum held with its originator. Mr. Burbank's description is as follows: Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. It is an excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season.

Price, 45 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$35 per 100.

WILD GOOSE TYPE

SOPHIE.—Seedling of Wild Goose. Fruit almost invariably pear-shaped. Flesh firmer than Wild Goose. Color bright red; flesh yellow and of good quality; tree vigorous grower; productive. It has proved to be very valuable as a pollenizer for many other kinds, especially the Wild Goose. Will succeed in all sections where Wild Goose proves hardy. Would not be hardy in extreme north or northwest.

Price, 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen; \$50 per 100.

MILTON.—Large, round-oblong; dark red; cling. This is a very promising market variety. The tree succeeds well and is very productive, the fruit ripening before that of Wild Goose.

Price, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25 per 100.

CHARLES DOWNING.—Large, round, red; cling. Ripens here about middle of July.

Price, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25 per 100.

JAPAN VARIETIES

WILLARD.—A variety of great merit, on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round, dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to stone. The Willard is highly praised by leading agriculturists as being one of the best plums of its class.

ABUNDANCE (Yellow-Fleshed Botan).—Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red; nearly blush red on the opposite side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened. A strong-growing, upright tree, with narrow leaves and a tendency to overbear. Best known of all Japanese Plums in the North, and its popularity is deserved.

BURBANK.—Medium to rather large upon thinned trees, roundish conical in form, the point generally blunt; ground color orange yellow, rather thinly overlaid with red, and showing many yellow dots, in the sun becoming rather dense red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of Japans.

BAILEY JAPAN.—Fruit almost as large as the Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with a light cherry red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully fifteen days after the Wild Goose, or just after Burbank, and a little ahead of the Satsuma.

SATSUMA.—Size medium to rather large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point; suture very deep; color very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under color of brown red; flesh blood-red, rather coarse and acid, fair to good in quality, tightly clinging to the pit; mid-season; productive.

KELSEY JAPAN.—A good grower and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. Season, July to August.

PRUNUS SIMONI, or APRICOT PLUM.—Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm; an excellent fruit.

OGON.—Medium to large; round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; freestone. Tree of vigorous growth.

OTHER VARIETIES.

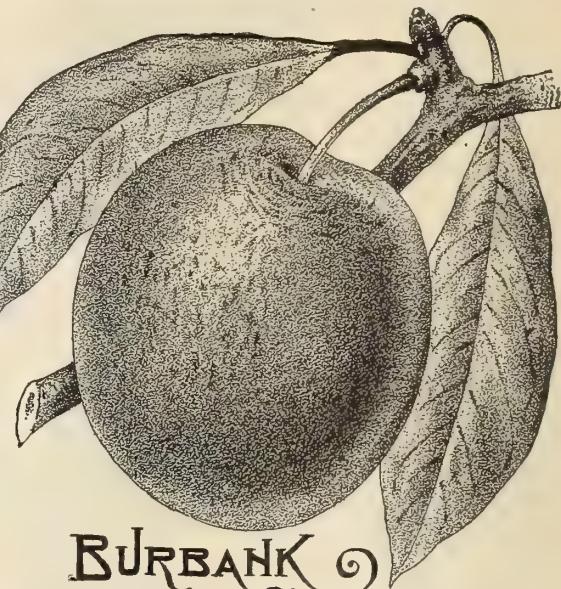
Spaulding.—Here we have another Plum which is claimed to be curculio-proof. The tree is a thrifty grower, with rich, dark foliage. The fruit is large, of yellowish green color; flesh pale yellow, very firm and sweet; stone small, and parts readily from the flesh. A most excellent variety for canning. Ripens middle of August.

Shipper's Pride.—Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper.

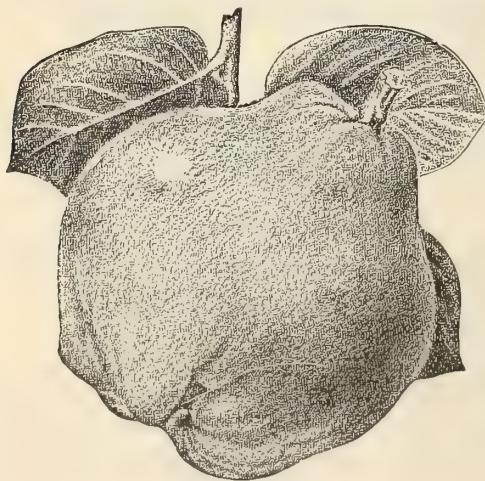
Wild Goose.—Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season, middle of June.

German Prune.—Fruit oval in shape, nearly 2 inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree, and is firm and sweet.

Lombard.—Very productive; one of the best and most reliable for market. Color violet-red; medium size, juicy and good. Adheres to stone.



BURBANK



CHAMPION QUINCE

...QUINCES...

Quinces are easily grown, and will thrive best on good, rich, moist land. Fertilize freely. A peck of leeched ashes heaped around the trees is a valuable assistant in preventing borers from injuring the roots. Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

PRICES.

	Each.	100.	1000.
4 to 5 feet	\$0 25	\$18 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 feet	20	15 00	120 00

Champion.—Hardy, prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow, tender; excellent for cooking.

Meech's Prolific.—Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; good for cooking.

Orange.—Large, golden yellow; good quality, profitable.

Rae's Mammoth.—Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

The Kaki or Japanese Persimmon is especially adapted to the cotton belts of the Southern States. It is hardy here in New Jersey, but will not thrive much further north. Bears early, and is wonderfully fertile. In fact, its over-bearing must be checked or the tree will be very dwarf. Fruit is bright orange-red. It colors when about half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until frost appears. It is very vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market this delicious fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long, if picked before frost, although the flavor will not be quite so fine. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

American Seedlings.—25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

THE TRIFOLIATE ORANGE

(*CITRUS TRIFOLIATA*.)

A new hardy Orange. This is the most hardy Orange, being adapted to our cooler as well as the warmer climates. Its leaves are a beautiful glossy green, of a trifoliate nature. It has a blossom more fragrant than any other Orange blossom, rather smaller, and bears profusely small fruit of a bright orange-red color, which, however, is not suitable for eating. It is a dwarf tree, with symmetrical growth, suitable for pot-culture or for the lawn. This tree, covered with an abundance of fragrant blossoms in early spring and summer, afterwards with small bright fruit, is a pleasing sight; a great addition to the lawn. 10 cents each; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

NUT TREES

The growing of nut trees is not only a pleasant occupation, but if intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually. It was a wise man who said: "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping." A few days devoted to planting nut trees would add many a dollar in value in improving the surroundings, the comforts and pleasures of home. The present mode of farming demands a change, in cultivating less land, and doing it better. More attention has been given lately to the culture of nuts than heretofore. Whereas, a farmer formerly possessed one or two nut trees on a poor piece of land in some out-of-the-way corner, now farmers and fruit growers give their best soil to the culture of nuts and reap handsome returns. We think so highly of the culture of nut trees that we have recently purchased several acres of land, which we are devoting entirely to the culture of chestnuts. There is a prejudice among some people against planting nut trees. They think it pays better to plant the nuts themselves. This was true several years ago, when the nurseryman procured his trees from the forest, where the roots were poor from being crowded and receiving no care. But now the nut tree has as much importance and receives as much care as anything in the nursery, and we say: "Plant nut trees."

CHESTNUTS

NUMBO.—Early, ripens usually before frost; nuts large, of good quality; hardy; productive. Although an European variety, it is well adapted to our climate. Grafted trees, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

AMERICAN SWEET.—This is a native American forest tree. Its growth is symmetrical, and it makes a beautiful shade tree; it is often planted along drives.

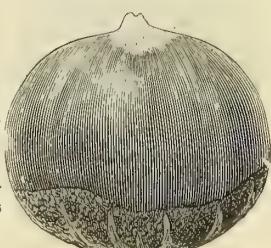
The nut is sweet and of fine flavor. 1 year, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100; 2 years, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

PARAGON.—Hardy, productive; large, fine quality, as its name indicates. Grafted, \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

SPANISH.—A handsome, rapid-growing, ornamental tree, which bears abundantly large nuts. Profitable for market. Not as sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale for them. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

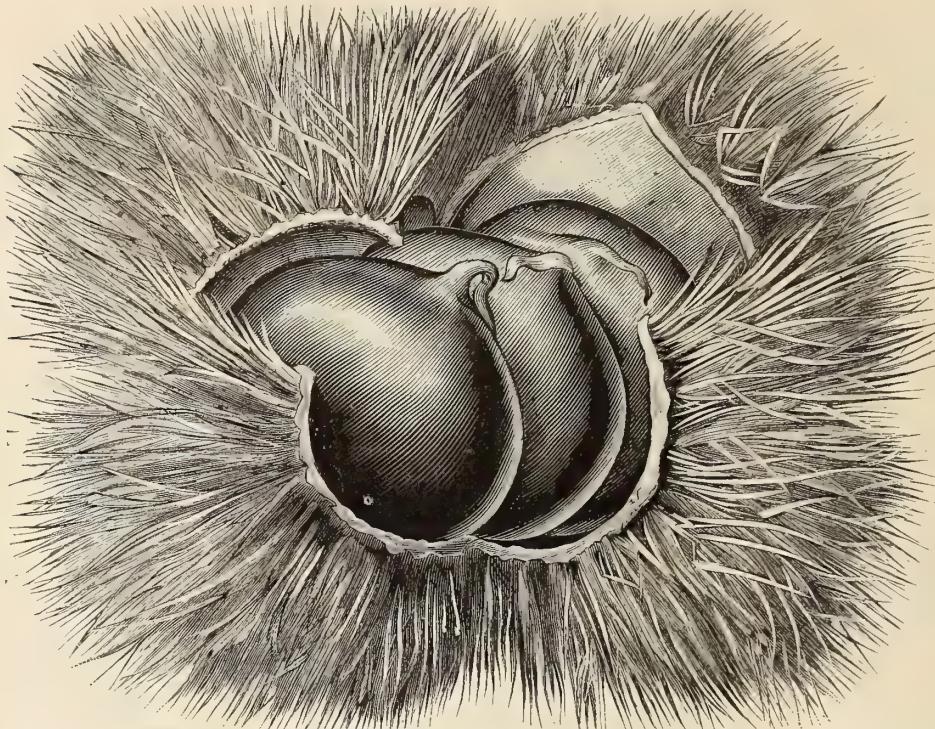


Spanish Chestnut

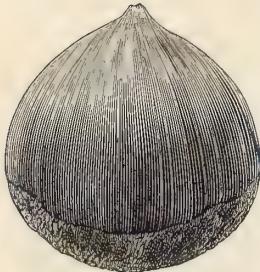


Paragon

JAPAN MAMMOTH.—This is the largest Chestnut brought to our notice, and among the most productive. It begins to bear when only 2 or 3 years of age, nuts measuring 4 to 5 inches in circumference and bearing from 3 to 7 nuts in one burr. It is very early, and does not require frost to open the burrs. Thus early, it commands fancy prices in the markets. It is covered with a bitter skin, which should be removed when eaten raw, and the nut will be as good as ordinary Chestnuts. The bitterness, however, disappears when the nuts are boiled. Many persons are planting this nut exclusively for profit, and every farmer should have some. 1 year, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100. 2 years, 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100; grafted, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.



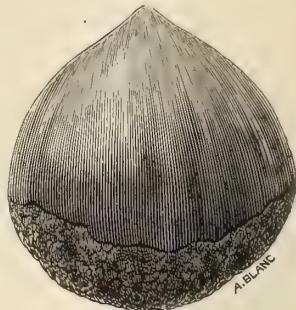
JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT



Advance

ADVANCE. — This Chestnut ripens among the first, comes into bearing when only **2 or 3 years old**, and is very productive; 2 or 3 large nuts to the burr. Dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripens September 15th. \$3 each, grafted.

EARLY RELIANCE. — Tree of low, dwarf, spreading habit, and beginning to bear immediately, **1 year grafts being frequently loaded**. Nut **large, 3 to 5 in a burr**; trees very productive; nuts smooth, bright and uniform. Ripens September 18th to 20th. \$3 each, grafted.



Early Reliance

SUCCESS. — This is as large as any of the Japan Chestnuts. Tree upright and vigorous grower; very productive. Ripens September 20th to 23d. \$3 each, grafted.

RIDGELEY. — Nuts large, pointed; shell dark brown. In quality, this variety ranks very near, if not the equal of, the best of its class, and it has been highly commended by those who have been acquainted with it. The original tree is now of immense size, and some seasons has produced more than five bushels of nuts, selling at \$11 per bushel. \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

•♦• PECANS •♦•

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and large an income after they attain bearing age, which is at 6 or 8 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich, alluvial soils produce larger crops. Nuts may be planted in the place where the trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in the nursery one or two years before planting in the orchard.

In growth, the Pecau is symmetrical; it is valuable as a shade tree, retaining its light green foliage until late in the fall. It produces sweet, oblong, thin-shelled nuts in great abundance. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

SHELLBARKS

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

WALNUTS

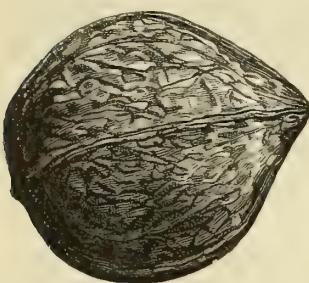
Japan.—A very hardy variety, found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome, the leaves being large, hence is a good shade tree, producing nuts abundantly, the shell of which is

not so thick as that of the American Walnut, but thicker than that of the English Walnut. Nut sweet, good quality; somewhat resembles a butter-nut. Bears young

and is quite regular. 1 year, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100; 2 years, 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$25 per 100.

English.—Can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces a large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. No one should be without an English Walnut tree. 1 year, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100; 2 years, 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen; \$30 per 100.

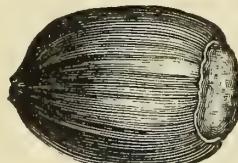
Persian.—Claimed to be very hardy, enduring zero weather. A vigorous grower, and fruits young; does not leaf or blossom until late in spring, thereby escaping late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters and are large, meaty, full kernels and of fine flavor. Shell thin; can be broken with the fingers, though it will not break in moving; valuable. 1 year, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; 2 years, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Japan Walnut

American.—This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1 year, 15 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100; 2 years, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

FILBERTS (HAZEL NUT)



Kentish Cob Filbert

Of easy culture, dwarf, hardy; good cropper. Every one should have Filberts.

Kentish Cob.—One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty and of excellent quality. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

ALMONDS

Hard-Shell.—Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when the fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Soft, or Paper-Shell.—This is the Almond of commerce, and although more highly flavored and of better quality than the hard-shell, is not so hardy. Kernels sweet and good. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen. Succeeds as far north as Philadelphia.

BUTTERNUTS

Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental. Bears young; productive. Nuts are longer than the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

Ornamental Trees

	Each.	100.
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 feet	\$40 per 1,000 . . .	\$0 08
" " 8 to 10 feet	90 per 1,000 . . .	12 00
" " 10 to 12 feet	120 per 1,000 . . .	15 00
" " 12 to 15 feet	150 per 1,000 . . .	20 00
Maple, Silver, 6 to 8 feet		15 10 00
" " 8 to 10 feet		30 20 00
" " 10 to 12 feet		40 30 00
" Sugar, 6 to 8 feet		40 30 00
" " 8 to 10 feet		50 40 00
" " 10 to 12 feet		60 50 00
" Norway, 6 to 8 feet		50 40 00
" " 8 to 10 feet		75 50 00
" " 10 to 12 feet		1 00 75 00

Hedge Plants

Osage Orange, 1 year	\$3 per 1,000
" " 2 years	4 "

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—Form the richest and handsomest hedge, and are also desirable in clumps or single. They are perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. Price, 2-3 feet, \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1,000.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. Plants set in late summer or fall, under favorable circumstances, will produce fruit the following season. They, however, must be planted early, in first-class soil. There are two systems of planting largely followed, viz.: "hill," and "matted row." Those who wish to grow large, fine fruit, use the former; while if quantity is to be preferred to quality, the matted-row system is preferable. In hill culture, plant 15 inches apart each way, in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between them. For matted rows, plant 1 foot apart, in rows of 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet will answer.

It is well for all to test the new varieties for themselves, by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort. They can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others; for the varieties which do well in one section of the country and in one climate may be a total failure somewhere else.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS, and our beds for the spring of 1897 are first-class in every respect. We have planted largely, and will dig up whole beds if the demand warrants it.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. Plant one row of a staminate variety to every three rows of a pistillate variety.

Below we give a correct description of Strawberries, as they have succeeded on our own grounds.

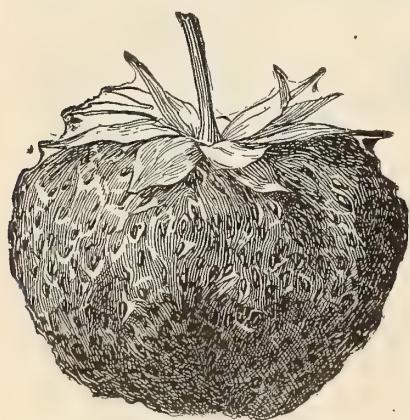
▲ ▲ NEW VARIETIES ▲ ▲

BRANDYWINE.—The introducer says: "The plant is remarkably vigorous, of large size, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out. It sends out many strong runners, and produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. It has a large green calyx, that adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color, bright glossy red, which extends to the centre; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which, with its firmness, will enable it to bear carrying to a distant market. Its great productiveness, large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality, will make it a desirable variety for any purpose." Price, 75 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

ENORMOUS.—New, not yet fruited here. Said to be a very fine berry. The leaf is good color and berry a dark crimson, having the appearance of being varnished, and the flesh is highly colored through. Seems to be free from rust. Price, 75 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—A New Jersey seedling. Bears profusely large quantities of berries, irregular in shape, and of medium size; quality good. Plants are stocky and good growers. Season late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

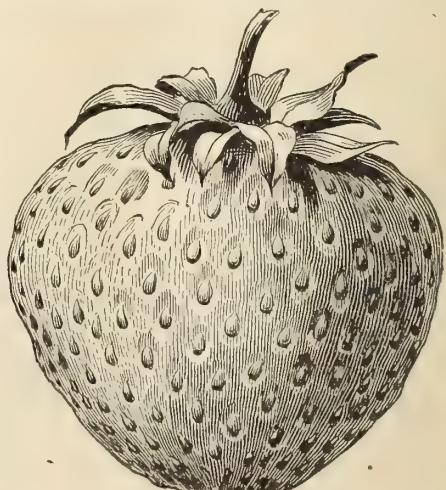
MARY (P).—The berries are uniformly of conical form, with blunt apex; regular in size and shape, never coxcombed; deep crimson in color; very large and shapely; quality medium. 50 cents per dozen; 80 cents per 100; \$4 per 1000.



MARY

for a long season, maturing the last berries nearly as large as the first. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$5 per 1000.

LEADER.—Without doubt the earliest large Strawberry in cultivation; of only fair quality; oblong, and very bright crimson; enormously productive, and continues in fruit



MARSHALL

MARSHALL.—Plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large; 14 berries have been known to fill a quart box. Perfect form; dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all over a light crimson before ripe, and thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent. It will produce fruit for 25 days' picking. 75 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

▲ STANDARD VARIETIES ▲

BEDER WOOD.—A desirable berry for nearby market or home use. Berry is round, medium in size, regular in form, **bright, firm, of good quality; productive, early.** 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

BEEBE.—The Beebe is a large, late berry. It is a good shipper on account of its firmness, ranking better than the Sharpless. The blossom staminate and remains on the plant until the berries are ripe. Berry is light red and of mild flavor; **good table fruit.** The plants are strong, healthy growers and good runners. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

BOMBA (P).—Fruit large, bright, of good quality. Medium grower, **good cropper; hardy.** Good for shipping or nearby markets, Mid-season. 50 cents per dozen; 80 cents per 100; \$4 per 1000.

BUBACH No. 5 (P).—One of the best varieties we have. **In productiveness unsurpassed.** Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety; **does not rust.** It does not require petting of any sort, but produces berries of first-rate quality without much care. The berry is meaty, bright red color, moderately firm. It will pay to plant Bubach No. 5 for garden use or nearby market. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4 per 1000.

CHA'R'S EARLY.—Originated in Maryland. This is a very prolific berry; a great producer. Berries of good size, color and flavor; not quite so firm as some; would be first-class for table use or for nearby market. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Chas. Downing.—An old, reliable sort. Fruit large, conical, regular, scarlet, firm, juicy, sweet, rich; plants vigorous and productive. A valuable sort for family use or for market. Adapted to a great variety of soils. Mid-season. 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$2 per 1000.

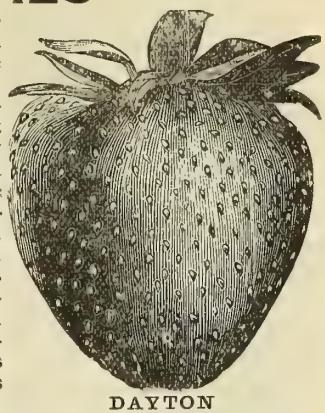
Crescent (P).—A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if a hoe has to be used. The berries are of medium size, rather tart, not so firm as some, but an excellent berry for a nearby market, on account of its great productiveness. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$2 per 1000.

Cumberland Triumph.—One of the very best for home garden, and profitable for market in some sections. Plants large, vigorous and, under rich culture, productive. The berries are very large, almost round, regular and uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet color, and of fine quality. Early to mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Enhance.—Plant very vigorous, a strong grower and productive. Fruit extra large, rather irregular, dark crimson, firm; quality good, slightly acid. A very profitable market berry for shipment. Medium to late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

E. P. Roe.—Good grower, with dark, rich, healthy foliage; productive; fruit uniform, regular, luscious, of good flavor. Season very late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Dayton.—Dayton is earlier and more productive than the Crescent. It is a strong, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects the blossoms from frost. In color darker than the Crescent; is solid, a good shipper and of good quality. A first-class berry. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.



DAYTON

Gandy.—One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular in size and shape, bright in color, handsome and showy; quality good; season late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

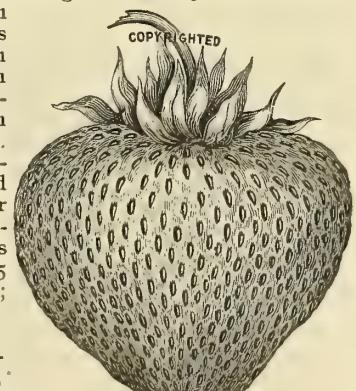
Governor Hoard.—Good, strong grower; fruit large, bright, of good quality; firm, a good shipper; valuable; mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Greenville (P).—This is one of the best varieties on the list, and you will make no mistake in planting it. **The berries are of large size, good quality and medium texture; color very even and fine.** Plants very productive, **vigorous and free from rust.** Good grower; season medium to late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Iowa Beauty.—This is a large, firm berry, of good quality, uniform in size and regular in form; color bright crimson, glossy. The plant is a vigorous grower, though not rampant; perfect blossom and an abundant yielder. It requires thorough culture. Season medium. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

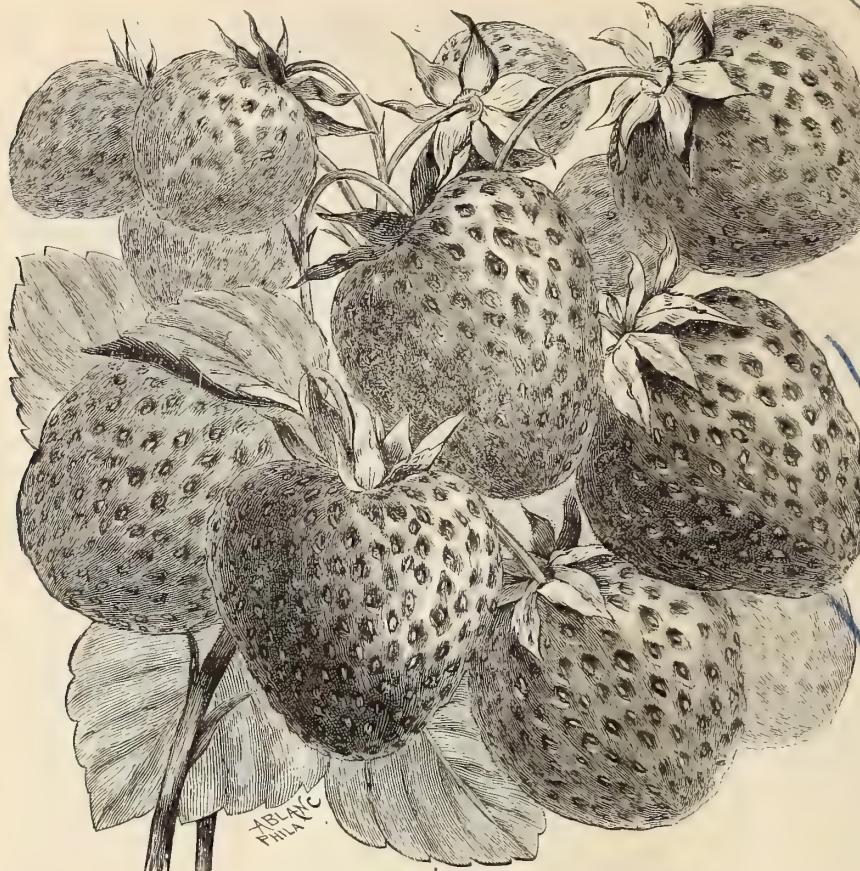
James Vick.—Strong, healthy grower; fruit medium size, bright, firm, slightly acid; good shipper. Season medium to late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Jucunda Improved.—This large and attractive berry is a seedling of the old Jucunda, and an improvement on it. It surpasses old Jucunda in vigorous growth of plant and entire freedom from disease. Fruit large, regular, firm and solid; flavor sweet. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.



GANDY

Kentucky.—An old, popular, late sort, very productive, and of fine quality, but too soft for long shipments. The plant succeeds on all soils, under almost all conditions. Good for the family garden. 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$2 per 1000.



HAVERLAND

Lady Thompson.—Originated in North Carolina. Very early, large; a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Good shape, good color and fine flavor. The season is very long and the berries hold up well, even toward the last. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

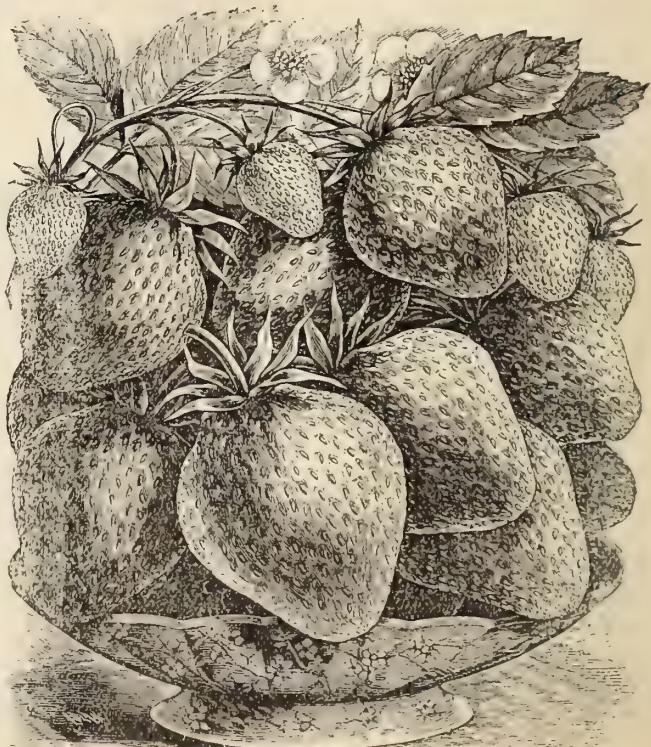
Meek's Early.—This is the earliest of all Strawberries. The plant is a good, strong grower; berry is bright red, large and firm; slightly acid; good. Valuable for garden or for shipping. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Michel's Early.—This is an unusually early berry, ripening a week to ten days earlier than the Crescent. The berries are bright scarlet, conical in shape, regular, of excellent quality. It resists frost and drought on account of its strong constitution; is also free from rust. This plant has so much pollen that it is one of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. Especially prolific in the South. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Haverland (P).—Plant is a strong, healthy grower, free from rust. The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Season early. A very profitable berry, and one of the best. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Lovett's Early.—Medium sized berries, globular, bright red, very firm; quality fair; productive; worth growing. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Manchester (P).—A good grower, fairly productive; fruit medium to large; bright red; mild flavor. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.



LADY THOMPSON

Muskingum.—Good, strong grower; productive; ripens evenly on all sides; berries continue large until the end of the season. Berry is red and glossy, red flesh, good flavor. Good for home use, and, being firm, a good shipper. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Parker Earle.—This is such a robust plant that it can endure hot, dry weather better than most varieties. It will thrive on light soil, is a good grower and cropper. The berries are large, firm, reddish, and in quality good; short neck, regular and uniform. Early to medium. 50 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$4 per 1000.

Parry.—Good, strong grower. Requires heavy, rich soil and good culture; productive. Berry is pale, light at tips; large, moderately firm and of good quality. Early to mid-season. 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$2 per 1000.

Saunders.—Plant large and vigorous, free from rust; productive; fruit large, conical, slightly flattened; deep, glossy red; flesh red, with sprightly flavor. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

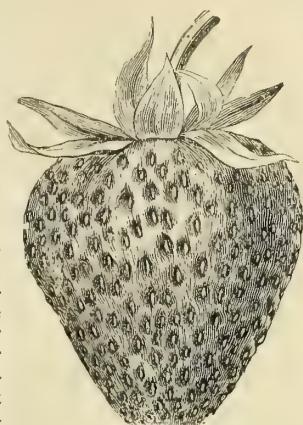
Shuckless.—
Hardy, vigorous and productive plant. Berries are large, bright crimson in color, and of good flavor; regular in shape and uniform in size. As its name indicates, the berry, when picked, separates from the calyx, and in this it differs from all other sorts. Late. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Warfield No. 2 (P).—Vigorous grower, producing many plants, very productive. Fruit medium to large, of good flavor, dark red color; firm; very good shipper; does well under ordinary culture. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Sharpless.—For the best results Sharpless requires heavy, rich soil. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust and blight. Fruit only moderately firm, of good quality; somewhat irregular, oblong, flattened at the top. Ow-

ing to large size, it pays well for nearby market. Mid-season. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Shuster's Gem (P).—This is a cross between the Crescent and the Sharpless; equalling the Crescent in productivity, the Sharpless in size and vigor. Combines the best qualities of these valuable varieties. The plant is a splendid grower, with bright, healthy foliage; produces large berries; good for nearby market or for table use; only moderately firm, so that it is not a good shipper. It ripens with Crescent, but continues later. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

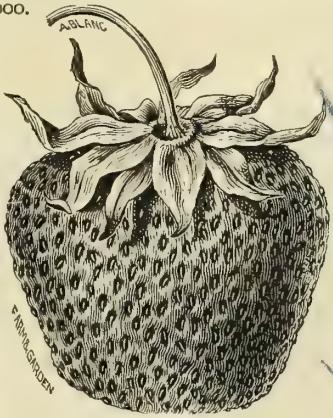


SHUSTER'S GEM

TIMBRELL (P).—This is one of the latest Strawberries to ripen. It is productive, hardy, healthy; a good shipper; fruit large, of good quality. Plants are good growers and multiply rapidly. The fruit is large and sweet. The Timbrell is unfortunate in having a dull, mottled appearance, which prevents its sale in markets until well known; but all who once test Timbrell want them again. The flavor is excellent, and when it is known, commands highest prices. One of the best for home use. 50 cents per dozen; 80 cents per 100; \$5 per 1000.

Van Deman.—Cross between Crescent and Captain Jack. This berry has been tested in all parts of the country by experiment stations, and has received much praise. The berries are large, conical, uniform and regular; deep, glossy scarlet; firm, sub-acid. Early. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Woolverton.—Strong, healthy grower; sends out many runners; productive. Seems to be universally successful. It is a splendid grower, remaining green all summer; matures part of its crop before it is done blooming. Fruit large, resembling Bubach in form. 40 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.



SAUNDERS

...RASPBERRIES...

Any ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. Red Raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows; for garden culture, 4 x 5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter. Blackcaps are raised similarly to the red varieties; they may be raised on lighter soil than the red. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about 3 feet.

NEW VARIETIES

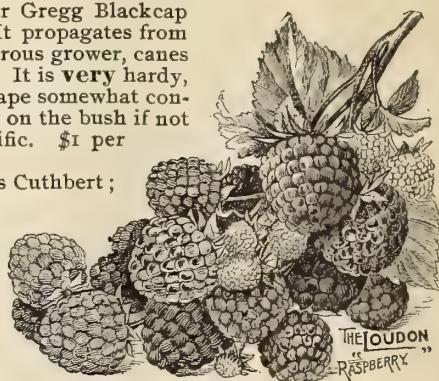
ROYAL CHURCH.—A new Raspberry of merit, which originated in Ohio as a chance seedling. Berry large, dark crimson; hardy; firm, and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly; outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning, jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, the berries do not crumble in picking, and have very few seeds, and the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

SUPERLATIVE.—Large, conical, handsome, full red; flavor very fine; *par excellence*, a dessert kind. Canes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper. We take pleasure in recommending this splendid novelty, believing it to be, so far as we have tested it, a great advance on all existing sorts in this class. Hardy. \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

COLUMBIAN.—A seedling of Cuthbert, grown near Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. It propagates from the tips, and never suckers from the roots. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm. Fruit very large, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific. \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

MILLER.—Bush stout, healthy grower; not so tall as Cuthbert; rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. Berry large, holding size until end of season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade; core small; does not crumble; firm; flavor rich; very early; very prolific; does not winter-kill. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

LOUDEN.—New red Raspberry from Wisconsin. E. S. Carman, of the *Rural New Yorker*, says: "It is the best red Raspberry in existence. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season, medium to very late. Berries firm, of bright red color. Remain on the bush longer than any other, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality." 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$5 per 100.



THE LOUDEN
RASPBERRY

STANDARD VARIETIES



SOUHEGAN AND TYLER

Cuthbert.—This is the leading red Raspberry. It is very productive; a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late. Excellent for field or garden use; a good shipper. 30 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Golden Queen.—A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and

hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late, and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Marlboro.—This is one of the largest of red Raspberries. Bright scarlet in color, and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. Canes large, strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 30 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Gregg.—This we consider the best late blackcap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; on good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. In season late. 30 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Souhegan and Tyler are similar, very early blackcaps. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12 days. The canes are hardy and vigorous, the foliage healthy and free from rust. A wonderfully productive variety. The fruit is of good size, jet black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 25 cents per dozen; 90 cents per 100; \$7 per 1000.

Hansell.—The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color, and firmness. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Does not continue the season very long, though so good a variety. 15 cents per dozen; 90 cents per 100; \$7 per 1000.



THE HANSELL

Shaffer's Colossal.—A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is unrivaled for table use and for canning. The plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1000.

Turner.—Hardy, vigorous, productive, early. Fruit large, bright red; one of the best for home use. Too soft for market. 25 cents per dozen; 90 cents per 100; \$7 per 1000.

Ohio.—(Cap.) A strong grower; hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium. 30 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Mammoth Cluster.—(Cap.) Plant good, strong, healthy grower; hardy, productive. Fruit medium size, sweet, firm. Good for shipping or for table use. 30 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY

This interesting fruit belongs to the Raspberry family, and is a splendid grower; hardy and very prolific. The canes are covered with purplish red hair. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish red hair so thickly as to present the appearance of moss rose buds. When the fruit matures, this bud pops open and displays the fruit. In color it is a bright red, and the plant is beautiful. Very productive. Berry is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season very late, ripening after all other Raspberries are gone. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

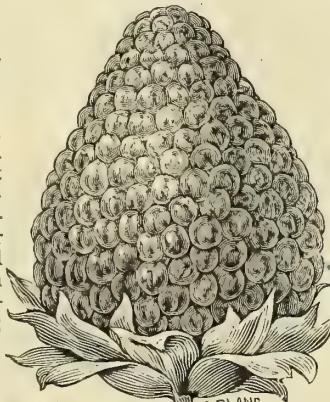
JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY

Ripens its fruit before strawberries. The earliest Raspberry ever known. The berries are of golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest.

The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops, and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendant, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

STRAWBERRY- ----RASPBERRY

This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Perfectly hardy; bound to become a valuable addition in the fruit line. It is very productive. 15 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY

LOGAN BERRY

A hybrid—a Raspberry-Blackberry. This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time, and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, leaves somewhat resembling raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest sized blackberry. Color, a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit commences to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. The Logan Berry has been thoroughly tested for several years, and has been proven to possess superior merits. Its earliness, beautiful appearance, superior quality and delightful flavor, together with its firmness and good carrying qualities, will surely make it popular. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$40 per 100.

* Blackberries *

Our blackberry plants are grown from root-cuttings planted in the spring, and have cross-roots (a piece of root on each side of the stem), which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for red raspberries.

New Varieties

ELDORADO.—This berry seems to be very hardy, not being injured in Minnesota. Very productive; of fine quality, very sweet; without core. H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist, writes: "This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood I have gathered wild berries in many States, but never have I tasted anything to equal those specimens of Eldorado." \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100; \$35 per 1000.

CHILDS' TREE, OR TOPSY BLACKBERRY.—The introducer of this Blackberry describes it as follows: "For a Blackberry it is the largest, finest flavored and most prolific. It grows from 5 to 7 feet high, branching freely. The berries are of enormous size, borne in great clusters, which commence to ripen in July. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, melting in the mouth, without a particle of hard core. Its delicate flavor, great productiveness and enormous size make it very valuable for family use." 75 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

Standard Varieties

Erie.—This is a hardy variety; vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. The weight of 102 average-size berries was 1 pound. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000.



EARLY HARVEST

Early Cluster.—Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and having no hard core, as Wilson's Early and some other sorts have. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early, and produces a whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 40 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Kittatinny.—At one time this was the most popular of all Blackberries. It is still first-rate for garden use, and in some localities for market. Berries large;



EARLY CLUSTER

canes strong in growth; productive; winter-kills north of New York City. Medium to late. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Minnewaski.—Hardy, of large size, productive. In growth of cane it is strong; free from disease; early and of good quality; 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

Snyder.—An old, well-known variety. Very hardy; will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Stone's Hardy.—Originated in Wisconsin, and is very hardy, sweet and productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit; larger than Snyder. Very suitable for a cold climate. 60 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100; \$12 per 1000.

Taylor.—Very hardy and productive; berries large, and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and ironclad hardness. Season medium. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Wilson Junior.—Very productive; fruit large, sweet, good; medium hardy. Very similar to Wilson's Early. 40 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This is the best of all Dewberries. Ripens as early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality; incomparably better than any Blackberry now in cultivation. Besides its fine appearance and superior flavor, it is a very hardy berry, enduring the heat of Florida as well as the cold of Canada. Owing to its trailing habit, it is not liable to winter-kill. 40 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

CURRANTS

Currants will grow and pay well if planted on good, rich ground and kept properly cultivated. They begin ripening in raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired, they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing without injury to the fruit. If the currant worm appears, use lead plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows, and 5 feet apart between the rows. No crop will yield so great returns for so little labor as the Currant.

NEW VARIETIES

PRESIDENT WILDER.—Large, about in size same as Fay's Prolific; bunch longer; much less acid, and ripening ten days later; unexcelled both for table and market, and in color much more attractive than Fay's. From *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*: "In size of bunch and berry, color and quality of fruit, the Wilder is much superior to Fay's Prolific." \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

MOORE'S RUBY.—Not as large as Wilder; later in ripening; very sweet, and hangs in good condition very late, hence fine for table or family use; the least acid of any red Currant. \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Large, and the most productive of all Currants; color bright and attractive, but quite acid; unsurpassed for jelly, and valuable as a late market Currant. \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

RED CROSS CURRANT.—New, not yet fruited here. The Geneva Experiment Station says: Fruit of Red Cross, large size, stem long between cane and bunch, fruit a shade darker than Fay, very mild, sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer than Cherry; pulp very mild, sub-acid, being less sprightly than Fay or Cherry. I consider it is a valuable fruit.—S. S. Van Slyke, Acting Director. Price: 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

GENERAL LIST OF CURRANTS

Black Naples.—A black variety of large size; very strong grower; productive; good for jellies. One year, 40 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000. Two years, 50 cents per dozen; \$1 per dozen; \$15 per 1000.



FAY'S PROLIFIC

Cherry.—A large red Currant; bunches short; plants are very vigorous and productive. One year, 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000. Two years, \$1 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

North Star.—An accidental seedling, probably of the Victoria; productive, hardy; berry is about the size of the Cherry Currant, but bunches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts. Somewhat resembles the Red Dutch in flavor, but claimed to be superior to it. One year, 60 cents per dozen; \$4.50 per 100; \$40 per 1000. Two years, 90 cents per dozen; \$6.50 per 100; \$60 per 1000.

Victoria.—A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries; fruit light red, of good quality. One year, 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000. Two years, \$1 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

Red Dutch.—An old standard variety of good quality; less acid; productive; fruit medium size, bunches large; a profitable market berry. One year, 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000. Two years, \$1 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

Knight's Improved.—This is a Currant recently brought to notice, although a grower near Indianapolis has 10 acres, half of which have been planted fifteen years. From this patch he realized \$3,400 in one year. These results have induced him to discard all other varieties and set more of Knight's Improved. One year, \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Crandall.—A tall, strong, healthy grower; productive; fruit large; highly esteemed for culinary purposes. It is a black Currant, but has no relation to, or trace of the odor of the European black Currant. It originated in America—a native American. One year, \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100. Two years, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

White Grape.—Large, sweet, of good quality, white; plant is vigorous and productive. One year, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000. Two years, 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

La Versailles.—Very large, red; bunch longer than that of the Cherry, which it resembles; handsome, productive. One year, 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000. Two years, \$1 per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

Fay's Prolific.—A strong, healthy grower; productive; bears early; fruit large, bright red, of good quality, less acid than the Cherry Currant, which it resembles; suitable for jellies or for market use. One year, \$1.25 per dozen; \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1000. Two years, \$1.50 per dozen; \$7 per 100; \$50 per 1,000.

...DWARF JUNEBERRY...

Resembles the currant in growth and habit, the bushes being about as tall, and similar in appearance. The fruit matures in June, being round, reddish purple at first, changing to bluish black when fully ripe. In flavor it is similar to the swamp Huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance also. It is rich, sub-acid, delicious, and is excellent for cooking. A very profuse bearer. It is hardy, succeeding well in cold climates, also being adapted to warm countries. 15 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$6 per 100.



Cuttings and Cions

FOR ROOTING AND GRAFTING

PEARS—10 to 12 inches.

	Doz.	100.	1000.
General List	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$5 00
Japan Golden Russet . . .	1 00	5 00	
Vermont Beauty	1 00	5 00	
Bessemeriana	50	2 00	
Lincoln Coreless	1 00	5 00	

APPLES—10 to 12 inches.

General List	25	75	4 00
Garfield	1 00	5 00	

QUINCES—10 to 12 inches.

General List	50	1 00	8 00
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PEACHES—10 to 12 inches.

General List	50	1 50	10 00
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PLUMS—10 to 12 inches.

General List	75	2 00	15 00
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CHERRIES—10 to 12 inches.

General List	75	2 00	15 00
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CHESTNUTS—6 inches.

	Doz.	100.	1000.
Japan Mammoth	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$10 00
Paragon	75	2 50	20 00
Numbo	75	2 50	20 00

GRAPES—

Concord, Champion, Pock-			
lington, Niagara, Moore's			
Early	75	2 00	

Root Grafts on whole French Pear roots of the leading varieties of Pears, \$3 per 100.

FRENCH SEEDLINGS AND STOCKS

(Imported)—for budding or grafting.	1000.
French Pear Seedlings, No. 1	\$10 00
Angers Quince, No. 1	13 00
Angers Quince, No. 2	9 00
Mazzard Cherry	6 00
Mahaleb Cherry	5 00
Myrobalan Plum Stocks	10 00
Apple Seedlings	6 00
Japan Pear Seedlings, No. 1	10 00



GOOSEBERRIES

Culture same as for currants. A very satisfying and profitable crop when successfully grown

...New Varieties...

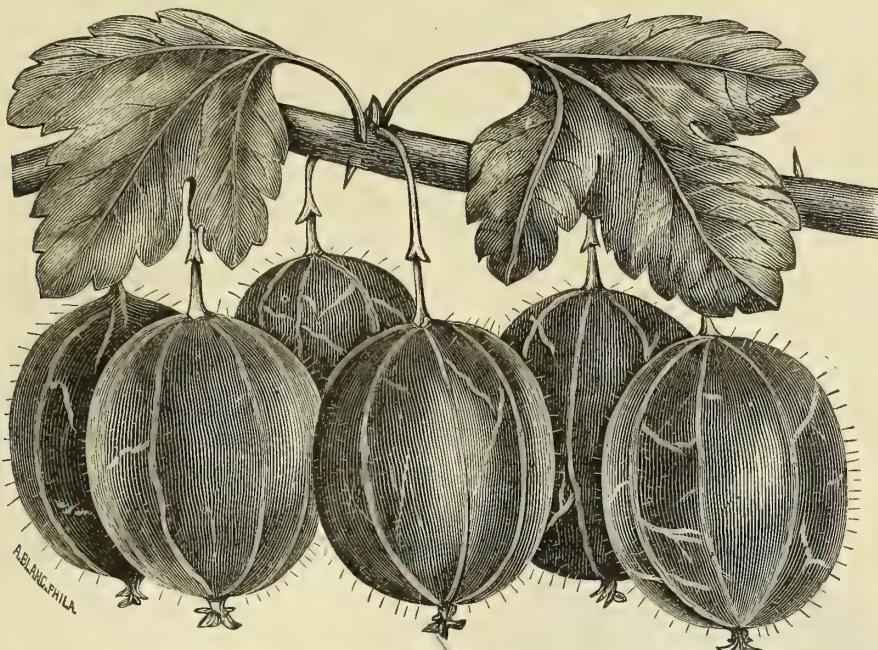
/ **CHAUTAUQUA.**—The bush of Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. Should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet, as it needs plenty of room. Its leaves are large and very glossy, and its bark green. Its fruit is beautiful, light yellow, free from spines and hair; size often an inch in diameter; thick-skinned, but sweet and of fine flavor. Its fault is its tendency to mildew, but if planted in young orchards and sprayed with sulphite of potassium, this tendency is overcome. Chautauqua attracted a great deal of attention at the World's Fair, excelling in size any other variety on exhibit, and equalling anything else in quality. 75 cents each; \$6 per dozen.

COLUMBUS.—A new American seedling Gooseberry of English type. Fruit large, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; flesh juicy, of fine quality. Plant a strong grower and very prolific; foliage large and glossy, and has never shown a trace of mildew. One year, 75 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$40 per 100.

RED JACKET.—The especial virtue of this Gooseberry is its claim of being mildew-proof. No trace of mildew has yet appeared, and it has been generally tested in the various States. It is a "native Americana;" foliage very good. The plant is very productive of fruit of best quality. Worthy of trial. One year, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100; two years, 40 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

KEEPSAKE.—An English variety, which succeeds very well in this country. Very productive. Berries are large, of good quality, bright green, handsome. Matures one week earlier than Industry. Its dense foliage fully protects the bloom from frost. 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

...Standard Varieties...



Industry.—An English variety. A strong, healthy, upright grower, productive and profitable; fruit dark red, light and of good quality. Season early. One year, \$2.50 per dozen; \$12 per 100; two years, \$3 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Houghton.—An old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. One year, 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000; two years, \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1000.

Downing.—A vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. Fruit large, light green; good quality. Suitable for cooking or for market. One year, \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1000; two years, \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per 100; \$50 per 1000.

Smith's Improved.—Large, pale yellow; sweet and of good quality; skin thin. Plant is a good grower; productive. One year, \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100; two years, \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per 100.



GRAPES

Grapes are planted anywhere and everywhere—to trail over the side of a house, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, and in fact they are so easy of culture that even people who live in the crowded parts of cities may have them growing.

Campbell's Early.—New, not yet fruited here. Claimed to be hardy, healthy and very productive. Pulp is sweet and tender. Good shipper and long keeper. Early. \$1.50 each; \$15 per dozen.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15).—Red; bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large; skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich flavor; good keeper; vine strong, rank grower. Medium early. One year, 6 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000; two years, 8 cents each; 60 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100; \$35 per 1000.

Brighton.—Red; bunch medium to large; long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium; skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Medium early. One

year, 7 cents each; 55 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1000; two years, 10 cents each; 70 cents per dozen; \$4.50 per 100; \$40 per 1000.

Catawba.—Dark red; bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large; skin thick; flesh somewhat pulpy, best quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Late. One year, 6 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000; two years, 8 cents each; 60 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100; \$35 per 1000.

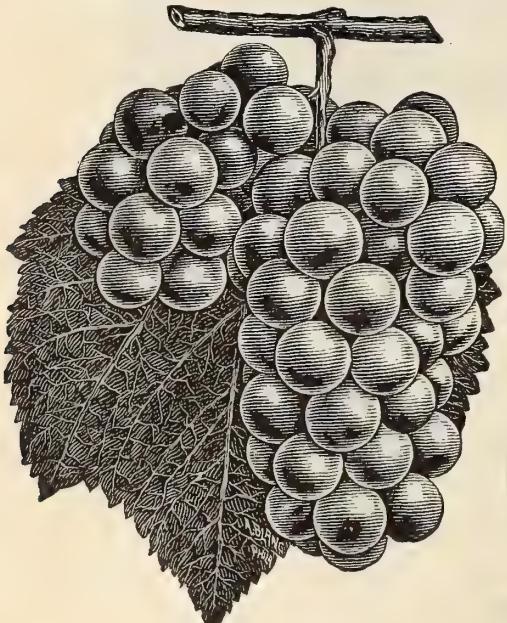
Champion.—Black; bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thick; flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Very early and a very popular Grape. One year, 5 cents each; 45 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000;

two years, 6 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$25 per 1000.

Concord.—Black ; bunch large, shouldered ; compact ; berries large, skin tender ; flesh juicy, sweet ; vine strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Medium. The standard market Grape of America. One year, 5 cents each ; 45 cents per dozen ; \$2.50 per 100 ; \$20 per 1000 ; two years, 6 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$25 per 1000.

Delaware.—Red ; bunch small, compact ; berries small, skin thin, but firm ; flesh juicy, very sweet ; vine hardy, productive, moderate grower ; requires good culture. Medium. One year, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000 ; two years, 10 cents each ; 70 cents per dozen ; \$4.50 per 100 ; \$40 per 1000.

Empire State.—White, bunch medium long, compact ; berries medium ; skin thin ; flesh good quality ; vine strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. One year, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000 ; two years, 10 cents each ; 70 cents per dozen ; \$4.50 per 100 ; \$40 per 1000.



MOORE'S EARLY

Moore's Early.—Black ; bunch medium ; berries large ; skin thin ; flesh sweet, good quality ; vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early, and a most valuable market Grape. One year, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000. Two years, 10 cents each ; 70 cents per dozen ; \$4.50 per 100 ; \$40 per 1000.

Green Mountain.—Greenish white ; bunch large and compact ; berries small ; skin thin ; flesh tender, delicious ; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season very early. A very fine Grape. One year, 30 cents each ; \$3 per dozen ; \$20 per 100 ; \$175 per 1000 ; two years, 40 cents each ; \$3.50 per dozen ; \$25 per 100 ; \$200 per 1,000.

Ives' Seedling.—Black ; bunch long, medium to large, compact ; berries medium ; skin thick and tough ; flesh sweet, pulpy and somewhat foxy ; colors early, but does not fully mature until several weeks after. Does not rot. Good shipper. One year, 5 cents each ; 45 cents per dozen ; \$2.50 per 100 ; \$20 per 1000. Two years, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000.

Moore's Diamond.—White ; bunch large, compact, shouldered ; berries large ; skin thick ; flesh tender, juicy ; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Early. One year, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000. Two years, 10 cents each ; 70 cents per dozen ; \$4.50 per 100 ; \$40 per 1000.

Niagara.—White ; bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact ; berries large ; skin thin, but tough ; good shipper ; flesh sweet and of good quality ; vine vigorous grower and very productive. Medium, and hangs on the vine after ripening. Very popular grape, and deservedly so. One year, 5 cents each ; 45 cents per dozen ; \$2.50 per 100 ; \$20 per 1000. Two years, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000 ; \$30 per 1000.

Pocklington.—Pale green ; bunch large, hard, very compact ; berries very large ; skin thick ; flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor ; vine moderate grower, healthy. Very good variety; late. One year, 5 cents each ; 45 cents per dozen ; \$2.50 per 100 ; \$20 per 1000. Two years, 7 cents each ; 55 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$30 per 1000.

Salem.—Dark red ; bunch large, compact, shouldered ; berries large, round ; skin thick and firm ; flesh very sweet, tender ; vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than the Concord. Good shipper ; quality good. One year, 6 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$25 per 1000. Two years, 8 cents each ; 60 cents per dozen ; \$4 per 100 ; \$35 per 1000.

Worden.—Black ; bunch large, shouldered, compact ; berries large ; skin thin ; quality good ; vine a good grower, hardy. Said to be much better than Concord, and earlier. One year, 6 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$25 per 1000. Two years, 8 cents each ; 60 cents per dozen ; \$4 per 100 ; \$35 per 1000.

Wyoming Red.—A light red Grape ; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though large in bunch and berry ; pulpy, with foxy odor, but sweet and good. Valuable for market, as its appearance commands attention and its quality makes it popular. One year, 6 cents each ; 50 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$25 per 1000. Two years, 8 cents each ; 60 cents per dozen ; \$4 per 100 ; \$35 per 1000.



...RHUBARB...

Rhubarb is usually in great demand for pies, sauce, etc., especially on account of its earliness. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2½ feet distant in the rows. Set plants about 1 inch below the surface. Its growth may be hastened in the spring by inverting headless barrels over the plants.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Early, large, tender ; good quality. 75 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$20 per 1000.

Victoria.—75 cents per dozen ; \$3 per 100 ; \$20 per 1000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS.—25 cents per dozen ; 75 cents per 100 ; \$2 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at from \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only in the spring and in July or August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, 5 to 10 bushels per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top-dressing of stable manure in November, also 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda in March. My stock of asparagus roots for spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

BY MAIL, 15 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100.

Columbian Mammoth White.—New; large; white; productive; good grower. One year, \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000.

Palmetto.—Of Southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Hardy, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine. One year, 40 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Two years, 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal.—Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners; very productive. One year, 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1000. Two years, 30 cents per 100; \$2 per 1000.

Barr's Mammoth.—Early and very large; a general favorite. One year, 40 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Two years, 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.



Grimson or Scarlet Clover

THIS is an annual, with beautiful scarlet blossoms. Seed sown in July, August, September or October will, under favorable circumstances, mature a crop of hay the following May, at which time the stubble can be turned down and another quick-growing crop raised on the land the same year. It makes excellent pasture in winter; increases the quality and quantity of milk. If pastured in the early spring, it renews its growth, in part at least, and matures at the usual time.

**Crimson or Scarlet Clover
Will Yield Eight Tons of . . .
Green Fodder per Acre . . .**

if cut between the 5th and 10th of May, and for silage, hay and when plowed under for green manure, compares well with any leguminous crop.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, formerly U. S. Pomologist, says: "Don't be afraid to sow Crimson Clover Seed. It is one of the best fertilizers that can be used. Its quick growth in the fall and next spring makes it just right to fit in between the cultivation in late summer and next spring."

Prof. S. M. Tracy, Director of the Miss. Experiment Station, reports it makes excellent grazing during the fall months, after all other feed becomes dry and coarse.

J. W. Kerr, the noted plum grower, reported at the Peninsula Horticultural Society of Delaware, in 1894: "On a part of my orchard I used 600 lbs. per acre of a high-grade phosphate. Alongside of this, I turned under in the spring a crop of Scarlet Clover. At first, the trees dressed with the phosphate made the more favorable growth. Later, however, the trees manured with the clover excelled, and in the end surpassed the others. The phosphated trees ceased to grow about the 1st of August, but at that time, those manured with the clover were doing their best. They remained green and vigorous and ripened their wood perfectly, while the phosphated trees turned yellow or were defoliated."

Crimson Clover



"The success of Crimson Clover in Central and Southern Ohio means an added value to our farms of 25 per cent."—*Ohio Farmer*.

"What is your opinion of a poor man who won't go out of his way to earn \$100 honestly and with little work? The next question is: What do you think of a farmer who will not use Crimson Clover after it has been clearly demonstrated that it will thrive in his section?"—*Rural New Yorker*.

"Delaware may be a little State, but with the aid of scarlet clover it can buy and sell a few such States as Nevada; that is what grass does for a State—grass and manorial fertilizers."—*Rural New Yorker*.

"We put ourselves on record as saying that any farmer who lives where scarlet clover will thrive and does not make use of it in his farming has missed an opportunity, and has no business to complain of hard luck."—*Rural New Yorker*.

"I have been preaching cow peas and Crimson Clover for years, and propose to keep it up, line upon line, until our farmers fully realize what they have at hand."—W. F. Massey, in *Practical Farmer*.

"This plant (scarlet clover) is destined to revolutionize American farming wherever it will thrive."—H. W. C., in *Rural New Yorker*.

"Crimson Clover is the greatest nitrogen gatherer in existence."—Kent Co., Del., Farmer.

"A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under in a peach orchard is worth as much as a ton of fertilizer."—Caroline Co., Md., Farmer.

QUANTITY.—15 lbs. per acre, broadcast.

TIME.—Fall and spring.

SOIL.—Suits all soils; poorest soil will do.

GRAZING.—Makes good winter and spring grazing, and afterwards makes a good crop to mow.

HAY.—Better than red clover. Does not salivate stock. It is 30 days earlier. Will stand any amount of cold.

AS A FERTILIZER.—One acre represents as much value as 20 tons of stable manure.

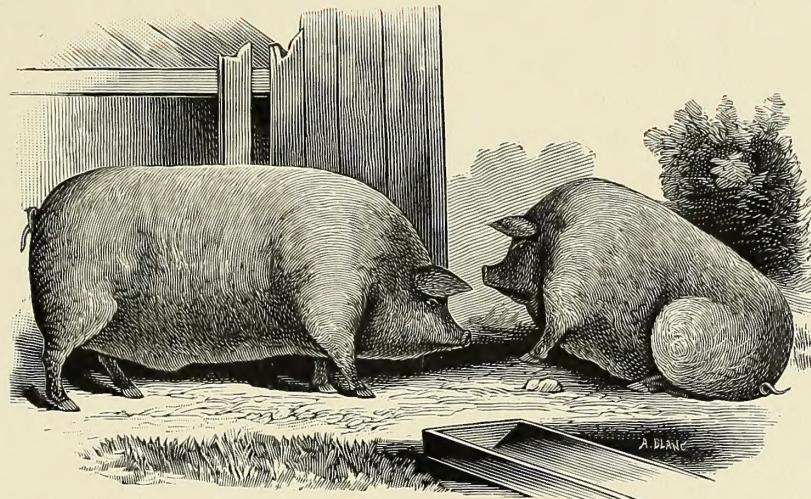
WILL FEED TEN COWS.—One acre of scarlet clover in bloom will feed 10 cows in full flow of milk for 20 days.

Plants of Crimson Clover were exhibited at the meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, in Dover, Del., having roots four feet long, extending down to the clay subsoil, and evidently not nearly done growing, as the plants were only five months old. "Dig deep, while sluggards sleep!" That is what Crimson Clover does for the enterprising farmers in sections where the climate is suitable.



20 cents per qt.; 30 cents per qt., postpaid by mail; \$1.45 per peck;
\$4.00 per bushel, by express; 5 bushels, \$17.50

Pure Jersey Red Swine



The Jersey Red Swine are Still in the Lead

and will continue to be, because of their many good qualities. I take great pleasure in offering to the public my celebrated Pure Jersey Red Swine, and do so with the full assurance that they are superior to any other breed, when bred pure, and will improve any other breed with which they are crossed. This breed of swine varies somewhat in color—fine, light sandy to dark red. They are very hardy. Pigs grow very fast when young, and will fatten at any age, producing the finest quality of meat. The Jersey Red Pigs are the best hogs a farmer can raise. We have had them to have fifteen pigs at one litter, and raise them all. Jersey Red Pigs attain heavy weights at small cost.

A few lines from an article in "The Country Gentleman" are Expressive.

"Jersey Red Swine. Being a producer as well as a packer of hogs, I am led to contribute some items of general interest to the business. I claim that Burlington County, N. J., is the banner county of the world, both as to round lots of hogs of the greatest weight, and as to pounds of pork to the acreage of the county. **The predominant swine are Jersey Reds.** A few of our amateur farmers (myself included) are experimenting with the fancy black breeds, but are not yet ready to astonish any one with figures. Those who are seriously and solemnly engaged in farming for a living, stick to the Reds, which have, of late years, been greatly improved, until now it is claimed that in **form and neatness they are equal to any.** In constitution much more hardy than any other breed, and capable of **taking on fat to the extent of 800 or 900 pounds, live weight,** several pens having reached this weight this season."—Cor. of *Country Gentleman*.

One farmer raised and slaughtered during a period of sixteen years, **463 hogs, about 21 months old, that averaged 538 pounds, dressed.** One crop of 18, about the same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs, nine months old, dressed, 300 to 375 pounds average.

PRICES

Single pig, 9 weeks old	\$6.00;	pair (not akin)	\$12.00
" " 3 months old	10.00;	" "	18.00
" " 4 "	12.00;	" "	22.00
" " 5 "	14.00;	" "	25.00
" " 6 "	20.00;	" "	35.00
Young Sows, bred		\$20 to \$25 each.	
Boars, fit for service, 5 to 6 months old		\$20 to \$25 each.	

Guarantee: I guarantee all stock shipped to arrive safely and in good condition. Will box pigs as comfortably, but, at the same time, as lightly as possible, and will deliver with food for journey, f.o.b. at Moorestown, at prices named.

TERMS CASH. Money may be sent by Draft, Certified Check, P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter.

New Jersey
Agricultural College Experiment Station.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD B. VOORHEES,
DIRECTOR

PROF. JOHN B. SMITH.
ENTOMOLOGIST.

New Brunswick, N. J. Nov. 14th, 1896

This is to certify that I have on this 14th day of November, 1896, examined the nursery stock of The Pleasant Valley Nurseries, Arthur J. Collins, Proprietor, grown at Moorestown, Burlington County, in the State of New Jersey, and do not find on any nursery stock any San Jose Scale, Peach Rosette, yellows, or any other dangerous insects or plant diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard.

John R. Smith
Entomologist to the
New Jersey Experiment Station